

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

(Copyright, 1901, by the Food Trade Publishing Co.)

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXVIII.

New York and Chicago, May 2, 1903.

No. 18.

STOCK YARDS TO GROW.

The Union Stock Yards at South Omaha, Neb., are to be enlarged. The increase of \$1,500,000 in the stock will be applied to this extension purpose. That means that events have been building up and not pulling back Omaha.

NO MEAT MERGER.

A New York paper informs the public that the "meat combine is called off," and that "big packers drop plans for merger." It would be easier and shorter to say: "Never was any merger," "merger talk poppycock," and the like.

OVER \$800,000 OF SALT BURNED.

The Chicago plant of the International Company was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The plant covered 16 acres of land along the Calumet River, South Chicago. The company's loss is estimated at \$800,000.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES.

The Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania has made public the list of firms that have taken out licenses in Allegheny County for the sale of oleomargarine and renovated butter. There are 160 of them. The total amount received in licenses was \$34,100.20.

TURKEY TAKES OUR PORK.

Washington dispatch says: Minister Leishman, at Pera, cables the State Department that the prohibition of American pork in Turkey, which has been in effect for five years, has been removed, and orders have been issued, permitting entry, after the customary inspection.

OPENING OF PACKING PLANT.

The Pittsburg Provision & Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa., has issued a cordial invitation to the trade to be present at the opening of its new packinghouse and refrigerators on Herrs Island. Monday, May 4, is the date set for the event. A complete description of this modern plant appeared in The National Provisioner of April 11.

LINSEED OIL REFINERIES CLOSE.

The high cost of labor is the reason given for the closing of the smaller plants operated by the American Linseed Oil Company. There are eighty of them. Thus go the bonus subscriptions.

RENOVATING SLAUGHTER PLANT.

The Crescent City Stock Yard and Slaughter House Company is having its property renovated and otherwise put in attractive appearance. The row of Estben street slaughtering pens, now practically idle, have been whitewashed, as well as other nearby buildings and fences.

NEXT LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION.

The next International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago will take place during the first week in December. That was decided upon at the reorganization of the company on Monday. At that time the new officers were elected—J. A. Spow is president, and W. E. Skinner general manager.

WAIT TO ASK PERMANENT INJUNCTION

It is stated that U. S. District Attorney Bethea, who handled the government's side of the Grosscup injunction hearing at Chicago will not make his motion for permanent injunction for a month yet. The defendants have thirty days from the day of hearing for appeal, and it is understood that the government will not make its application for permanent injunction until this period expires. In the meantime the case rests as heard.

A JOINT OIL REFINERY.

The nest of cotton oil mills in Georgia and Alabama, referred to as the "independent mills," are creating some interest and stir by a move to place a co-operative refinery at some center which will be, as nearly as possible, central to them all. The Home-mixture Guano Company invited the committee on site selection to meet in Columbus, Ga., with a view to selecting that city for the contemplated joint refinery. The inviting company runs an oil mill in connection with its plant.

A LIVELY CATTLE TRADE.

A. E. Cook is freight manager of the Canadian Pacific-Atlantic Steamship Service. According to his statement more cattle than ever will be shipped via Montreal this season. He says: "The whole cattle shipping facilities of the port of Montreal will be strained this year to carry the cattle that will be sent along the St. Lawrence route. Last year the Elder Dempster line, which the Canadian Pacific has purchased, carried 4,900 head of cattle during the months of May and June. The Canadian Pacific has already contracted for nearly 24,000 head. Last year the price secured was thirty-five shillings a head, while this year prices have opened at thirty-five shillings, and have already stiffened to fifty shillings."

SWIFT AT SIOUX CITY.

Swift & Company will hardly begin the construction of their proposed packing plant at Sioux City this year. The work of dismantling the old Boogie plant, which is the site for the Swift factory, has just begun. It will take fully four months to finish this wrecking. There will have to be other things done after that before the new plant begins to rise. Swift & Company are buying land around the old packinghouse with a view to putting up suitable accommodation for the village of employees that will be given work in the new enterprise. When this plant is built, Sioux City will assume new importance.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL MANILA PLANT.

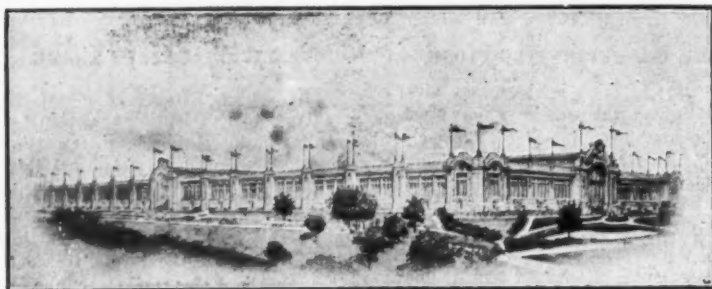
Government ownership has not proved successful, especially in ice. The government makes a poor "ice man." As a result the announcement is made that the \$1,000,000 plant lately built at Manila and owned by the insular government is for sale. The alleged offer is \$600,000 by the Swift-Westinghouse people. It is stated, however, that the plant showed a profit of \$146,000 above operating expenses last year. The cause for the sale is the inadvisability of the government continuing in private business in competition with its citizens. The precedent of the Australian and Canadian governments does not seem to be popular with "Uncle Sam."

A TWENTY-ACRE PALACE.

The Palace of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis is the largest structure ever built for the reception of a single department, and is 15 per cent. larger than any other building at the exposition.

It is 500 x 1,600 feet, thus containing a floor space of almost twenty acres. This building and the Horticulture building are the only ones in the exposition bearing color on the outer walls. The Agriculture building will have used upon it green, with points of brighter color.

Garlands, wreaths and festoons of fruits and flowers figure in the color scheme. The architectural members, such as the cornices



and the piers between the mouldings, are left white.

The plans for this building have been prepared under the immediate supervision of Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, director of works of the exposition, by Mr. E. L. Masqueray, chief of design. The cost of construction is \$529,940.

The building is probably the best lighted of any on the grounds. Its fronts are practically successive series of windows, each 75 feet long and 27 feet high. These windows are placed 14 feet from the floor, so as to allow the use of the wall space inside for exhibits.

Triangular monitor windows supply skylight, while they cut off the direct sunlight, which would quickly spoil many of the exhibits this building will contain.

The grand nave, 106 feet wide, which runs through this 1,600-foot length of the building, rises to a height of 60 feet and supplies the grandest vista of installation space of any building ever designed for exposition uses.

The entrances to the building are distributed to serve the visitors. A gradual rising approach will lead up from the northwest, where is located the main picture of the fair. The beautiful slopes of the hill around the building have been assigned to the Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture, and here during the fair there will be maintained a fine display of flowering shrubbery and of indigenous and exotic plants. Hydrants to supply water to these exhibits at all times have been planned.

On its south side it will have a gallery 500 feet long and 25 feet wide. Here will be the offices for Chief F. W. Taylor and his staff; reading rooms, where the leading agriculture publications will be kept on file; jury rooms and a large committee room. There will also be on this gallery an assembly hall for the meeting of agriculture and other societies. This hall will be 106 by 50 feet and will have a seating capacity of nearly 1,000.

FOREIGN LIVESTOCK FOR SHOW.

The following rules will be observed upon the entry of animals imported for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo.:

1. Entry will be made at the custom-house according to the forms above prescribed.

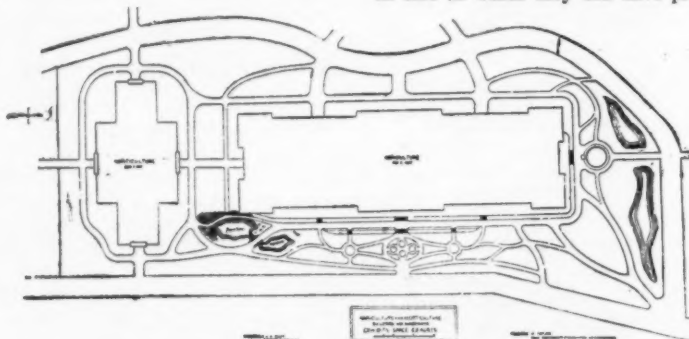
2. Accompanying the prescribed invoice, there shall be filed with the surveyor such a description of each animal by distinguishing marks and characteristics as shall serve to identify the same when withdrawn from the exposition for sale or export.

3. In order to avoid any risk from delay, entry of such animals may be made and completed in advance of the arrival of the ves-

sel of importation, except that the permit will be withheld by the collector for delivery to the importer or his agent on the announcement of such arrival.

4. The government will not be responsible for the security or safe keeping of such animals. The transfer to the transportation line will be made under the supervision of the collector at the port of arrival.

5. On arrival at the exposition, the animals will be subject to such disposition as may be agreed upon between the authorities of the exposition and the surveyor of customs.



6. So far as applicable, the above general regulations under the act will govern importations of such animals, and at the close of the exposition imported animals on exhibition may be withdrawn for consumption, transportation in bond, or exportation, under articles 12 and 13 of these regulations, but animals not so withdrawn will be sold at auction, and the proceeds, after deducting duties and charges, will be held subject to the order of the owner or importer.

7. The regulations of the Department of Agriculture of December 28, 1890, promulgated by this department on February 10, 1900 (T. D. 22014), will govern generally as to the importation of neat cattle, sheep and

other ruminants and swine, except that the requirement of tuberculin test, and the quarantine of one week required for cattle imported from Canada which are not provided with a certificate of tuberculin test, will be waived. Should such cattle be sold and remain in the United States at the close of the exposition, a tuberculin test will be required before they are released.

8. Any person contemplating the exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of neat cattle of Canadian origin must make application to the Secretary of Agriculture for a permit to import animals for that purpose. Said application must give the number of animals and a description of each, covering breed, registration number and state at which of the ports hereinafter named said animals are to be imported, and the names of the railroads by which and over which said animals are to be transported to the city of St. Louis. Said application must be accompanied by a certificate from a veterinary inspector of the Dominion of Canada where said cattle are located, affirming that no contagious pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest has existed in said district for the past year; also that the cattle have been examined by said veterinarian and are free from contagious diseases, including tuberculosis.

9. The Secretary of Agriculture, upon receiving an application as above provided, will issue a permit for the importation of neat cattle of Canadian origin to be exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and excepting said cattle from the quarantine of ninety days upon condition that these regulations are strictly complied with.

10. The said cattle must be loaded at point of shipment into clean and disinfected cars for transport to the United States, and a certificate from the railroad agent must accompany said cars showing that same were duly cleaned and disinfected in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

11. All Canadian cattle entering the United States for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition must be loaded and shipped in cars in which they can have proper food,

water, space and opportunity to rest, and said cattle are not to be unloaded until they reach the exposition grounds at St. Louis, but can not be so shipped under the immediate transportation act.

12. All cattle coming under the provisions of these regulations must be entered at designated quarantine stations, and on their arrival at either of said ports the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at said port will countersign the permit herein provided for and allow the cattle, if free from disease, to proceed to St. Louis, subject to a veterinary inspection at that point.

13. The importation of wild animals and birds for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, under the act of May 25, 1900, should be governed by the regulations of the Department of June 28, 1900 (T. D. 22316).

LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary.

IMPORTANT BUTTER OPINION.

United States District Attorney Charles N. Brown has given an important legal opinion upon the subject of keeping renovated butter in possession in tubs, etc., that are not themselves legally marked though the packages of their shipments to him are properly marked. The opinion bears directly upon the oleomargarine and compound lard questions. The letter is in reply to certain questions raised by the New York State Department of Agriculture, and is addressed to one of its officials. It is as follows:

F. J. H. Kracke, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Department of Agriculture of the State of New York, 23 Park Row, New York.

Dear Sir: In re the United States against Catlin, Scoby and Constable.

In reply to your favor of the 20th inst. I beg to state that the evidence furnished by the officers of the United States Department of Agriculture tending to show a violation of the provisions of Section 5 of the Act of Congress of May 9, 1902, was not presented to the United States Grand Jury for the following reasons:

The specific charge was that the defendants at Buffalo, N. Y., had removed the contents of duly stamped and marked tubs of renovated butter and repacked the same in prints, rolls of bricks and one pound each, bearing no stamps or marks to show that it was renovated butter, and sold such prints, rolls or bricks to grocers at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

It appeared that the renovated butter was manufactured in Wisconsin, and that all the requirements of law relative to making and stamping were complied with and the renovated butter shipped to the defendants at Buffalo, N. Y.

No Intent to Reship.

Upon the examination of this evidence preparatory to its submission to the Grand Jury it was discovered that the case was devoid of proof that the renovated butter thus repacked was "to be shipped or transported from its place of manufacture into any other State, territory or the District of Columbia, or to any other country," and I concluded to delay presentation of the case to the Grand Jury until I could obtain some evidence from the Department of Agriculture showing an intent to bring this renovated butter within the terms of the Interstate provisions of Section 5 of the Act of May 9, 1902.

Not Unlawful to Have It.

On January 13, 1903, I was requested by the special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture to submit to the United States Grand Jury, then in session at Elmira, N. Y., a charge against the defendants for the sale of renovated butter in unstamped packages and in prints not marked "renovated butter." I advised the special agent that it is not an offense under Section 5 of the Act of May 9, 1902, for one to have in possession renovated butter not marked or stamped, and asked for evidence that such packages of renovated butter were to be shipped from Buffalo, N. Y., to some other State or territory than New York, and was informed by the special agent that he had no such evidence.

While Rule 22 of the United States Department of Agriculture prohibiting the removal of such renovated butter from its original

package until delivered to the consumer or dealer in retail trade had been violated by the defendants, I was unable to find any authority in law for such a rule. The statute does not make such act a crime, and does not provide for such a rule or regulation to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture. The cases of *Thatcher's Distilled Spirits*, 103, U. S. 679, and *Wilkins vs. U. S.*, 96 Fed. Rep. 837, satisfy me that express statutory authority for such a rule must exist before an indictment will lie for a failure to comply with such rule.

No Authority to Indict.

It is true that Section 4 of the Act of Congress of May 9, 1902, provides that existing laws governing engraving, issuing, sale, accountability, effacement and destruction of stamps relative to tobacco and snuff, as applicable, should apply to renovated butter. But this clearly applies solely to the preparation and sale of Internal Revenue stamps and their cancellation. If these Internal Revenue provisions had included the stamping of the butter, the preparation of the packages of butter and the sale of the butter, it would then be clear that Sections 3362 and 3363 of the U. S. Revised Statutes as amended would furnish statutory authority for prosecution. As it is, I was unable to find any statutory authority upon which to frame an indictment for the acts alleged.

The mere having in possession of renovated butter or doing the things with it that are alleged to have been done by the defendants are, to my mind, purely a subject for investigation by the authorities of the State of New York, unless the Interstate feature of the Act of May 9, 1902, can be substantiated by evidence.

The charges against the defendants for failure to cancel stamps on the packages of renovated butter received from Wisconsin in violation of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States were fully presented to the United States Grand Jury, but no indictment on those grounds was found.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. H. BROWN,
U. S. Attorney.

SOFT CORN IN BEEF MAKING.

There is still a lingering doubt as to whether soft or mature corn gives the best

results at the lowest cost for beef production. The results of the experiment conducted by the Animal Husbandry Section of the Iowa Experiment Station with soft corn, gave good results. This experiment was not accepted absolutely by beef men.

During the past year there has been much difference of opinion among stock men concerning the feeding value of soft corn, caused by the early September frost of 1902. Early last October, Professors Kennedy and Holden, of the Iowa Agricultural College, issued a report, showing the chemical analysis of soft corn, and discussing the feeding value of the same. They claimed that on a dry matter basis it was equal to mature corn for feeding purposes. On account of the large amount of moisture present, more would have to be fed to get good results. At that time the Animal Husbandry Department commenced a practical feeding experiment to test the same. Sixteen steers of uniform breeding and quality were divided into two lots of eight each. One was fed on mature corn grown in 1900, and the other on soft corn of 1902. These steers were fed six months, and marketed on April 16th, in Chicago. Each lot was sold separately, but the buyers could not see any difference, thus they both brought the same price, \$5.25, within 15 cents of the top of a dull, slow market. The results of the slaughter test showed the soft corn lot to kill out 60.8 per cent. dressed meat. The mature corn lot, 60 per cent. dressed meat. The gains made by the lots were practically the same, and the number of pounds of corn required to produce one pound of gain was almost the same, being slightly in favor of mature corn. Valuing the mature corn at 55 cents per bushel, and the soft corn at 30 cents per bushel, there was a difference of almost 3 cents per pound in the cost of producing of one pound of gain in favor of the cattle fed on soft corn. Full details of this experiment will be issued in bulletin form at an early date.

AN ARMOUR BRANCH AT AUSTIN.

Armour & Co.'s representative, S. S. Jerome, of Memphis, Tenn., was in Austin, Tex., looking over the ground for a site for a big distributing depot for the company's products. This branch will cost about \$30,000. The railroads will put in the needed trackage facilities.

STURTEVANT SYSTEM OF MECHANICAL DRAFT.

*³² Saves cost of chimney.
Burns cheap fuel.
Increases boiler capacity.
Send for Catalogue No. 110.*

B.F. STURTEVANT & CO. BOSTON.
NEW YORK · PHILADELPHIA · CHICAGO · LONDON.

We can prove to your entire satisfaction that

"Lith Boards"

(PATENTED)

are a better and cheaper medium of insulation than Cork, Hair Felt, Pumice or any other material on earth. Made from **Rock Fibre Wool**, formed into sections 4 ft. by 18 in. and any thickness desired, these boards are almost as rigid as though made from wood. Let us send you tests made by expert engineers, among whom is the STARR ENGINEERING CO.

We can also prove that

"Kelly's Flexible Car Linings"

furnish 30 per cent. better insulation than Hair Felt, besides being entirely antiseptic and odorless.

For Samples, Prices and Catalogues, please address

**UNION FIBRE COMPANY,
WINONA, MINN.**

OR,

**REDWAY & HENRY,
109 W. 2nd Street,
Cincinnati, O.**

**ALLAN C. PLACE,
143 Reed Street,
Milwaukee, Wis.**

**S. C. WELCH,
112 Clark Street,
Chicago, Ill.**

**ROBT. A. KEASBEY,
83 Warren St., N. Y. City,
13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.**

TRADE GLEANINGS

Beggs & Cobb, of Boston, will erect a \$30,000 leather tannery at Watauga, Tenn.

Chicago Board of Trade memberships have sold around \$3,300, net to buyer, during the week.

The Remmer Soap Works at 1445 Harrison avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been burned. Loss, \$3,000.

The Curry Fertilizer Company of Louisville, Ky., will erect a large fertilizer plant at Pensacola Florida.

The plant of the American Glue Company at Peabody, Mass., has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$35,000.

The Canadian Packing and Provision Company will build a large slaughterhouse at Toronto Junction, Ont., Canada.

The Akron (N. Y.) Process Company, headed by George W. Swift, has been formed to manufacture lubricating oils, etc.

The Allen Rotary Suspension Tannery Company has been organized and will erect a \$1,500 plant for making belting, at Buford, Ga.

The japanning building of the Hugh Smith Leather Company's plant, Newark, N. J., has been destroyed by fire, the loss being about \$20,000.

The large tannery and extract works of the John G. Hurkamp Company at Fredericksburg, Va., has been damaged by fire, the loss being about \$20,000.

The Richmond & Manchester (Va.) "Leader" says that arrangements are being made for the establishment of a large tannery at Crewe, Va.

Plans have been submitted to the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., for their new tannery, which will involve a cost of \$50,000.

The packinghouse of the Pacific Meat Company, Tacoma, Wash., which was lately destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at once. The insurance aggregates \$125,000.

The Lewis Smith Leather Company, New York City, has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. Directors: Lewis Smith, T. Smith and W. A. Smith, of Brooklyn.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Acme Box and Soap Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, with a listed capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are C. H. Fish, H. R. Meyer, R. L. Crigler, Jr., and others.

The Knox-Em All Soap Co., of 224 Market street, Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000 to manufacture soap. The incorporators are Chas. W. Perry, Samuel J. Matthews and G. K. Caver, all of Newark.

APPRAISERS' DECISIONS.

Lesandre de la Tone, New York. The merchandise is sheep dip. It was assessed for duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem as a coal tar preparation, under the provisions of par. 15 of the Act of July 24, 1897.

It was claimed to be entitled to free entry as a "sheep dip" and not a preparation that could be used for any other purpose, under the provisions of par. 657 of the free list of said act.

A sample of the merchandise was submitted and analysis thereof made under the supervision of the Board. Return was made that it was a preparation of "soap, carbolic

of creosote oils, and inflammable hydrocarbons containing arsenic compounds;" that it was not adapted for household preparation, and that it was probably a disinfectant for animals. The protest was sustained.

W. N. Proctor & Co., Boston, Mass. The merchandise in question consists of an extract of nut-galls, described in the invoice as "tanning extract." It was returned by the local appraiser as "tannis acid," and duty was assessed thereon at the rate of 50 cents per pound, under the provisions of par. 1 of the Act of July 24, 1897. The importers claimed that it was properly dutiable "at 25 per cent. ad valorem under par. 1 or 3; or at one-quarter of a cent per pound, and ten per cent. ad valorem under par. 20; or at one-quarter of a cent per pound, and ten per cent. ad valorem under par. 20 and section 7 by similitude; or at seven-eighths of one cent, or one-half of one cent, or five-eighths of one cent a pound under par. 22; or at seven-eighths of one cent or one-half of one cent a pound, or five-eighths of one cent a pound under par. 22 and section 7 by similitude; or at ten or twenty per cent. ad valorem under section 6; or free of duty under par. 548, or free of duty under paragraph 548 and section 7 by similitude."

The protests were overruled.

Swan & Finch Co. The merchandise in question, consisting of wool grease of the same general character as that passed upon in G. A. 5298 (T. D. 24264).

Following the ruling laid down in that case, the protest was sustained.

LONDON'S COLD STORE NECK.

London advices state that the local meat dealers in strictly British meats and provisions contemplate a scheme for antagonizing both Smithfield Market and the American traders there. The market committee will not go further than to get good tenants for the market and decline to join in the feeling of local prejudice. The promoters of the new scheme purpose ringing London with a dozen or more big storage warehouses to be located just outside of the metropolis. They will be on the co-operative principle. The butchers and farmers being the co-operators.

Most of the depots, or farms, as some of the promoters prefer to call them, will be fitted with modern buildings for fattening purposes, and each depot will have a capacity for supplying the London district which will be allotted to it. Each depot will be responsible for direct delivery to the retailers who are associated with the combine, who will thus be saved the present trouble of going to Smithfield. All meat supplied by the depots will be branded with a distinctive mark, guaranteeing it to be "English meat" and not "English killed."

The Americans will simply reach the consumer and make the price right. No farmer can force his inferior beef upon the table upon sentiment and at a higher price. One of the Smithfield Market Committeemen said of the new move: "Unless the Americans find some means of fighting the combine proposed, it will have far-reaching influence on our control of the markets. For two years or more we have been asked by English traders to limit the number of shops and premises acquired by the American importers, and since the Atlantic Shipping Trust stirred up much feeling here, people who have no

PROPOSALS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1903.—Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, May 4, 1903, and will be immediately opened thereafter, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, to wit: (1) for fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, ice, lumber, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Geological Survey, and the Howard University, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. Proposals will also be received for the washing of towels and for the purchase during the same period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. Forms of proposals, etc., will be furnished on application; request for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

connection with the meat business at all have been constantly appealing to us to discriminate against the American dealers. I admit that Armour and Swift and the other American firms have a controlling voice in the distribution of meat both in Smithfield and Deptford, but our management of the markets has never been dictated by sentimental motives. I cannot say at the moment, however, what the future may bring."

HEAVY BUTTERINE FINE.

Ralph Kelly, the oleomargarine manufacturer and dealer at St. Louis, Mo., was fined \$1,000. The judge said:

"You look like an honest young man, and although I could send you to jail, I do not see what good that would do. So I will fine you \$1,000, but I will stay the fine if you keep out of trouble. Remember, though, that the District Attorney may at any time bring you into court on this fine. Should you get into trouble again the court will not be so lenient with you."

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to April 22—	1903.	1902.
Chicago	740,000	915,000
Kansas City	255,000	260,000
Omaha	275,000	310,000
St. Louis	197,000	155,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	210,000	217,000
Indianapolis	80,000	109,000
Milwaukee	15,000	19,000
Cudahy, Wis.	29,000	42,000
Cincinnati	58,000	58,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	39,000	56,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	36,500	43,800
Sioux City, Iowa	51,000	116,000
St. Paul, Minn.	95,000	87,000
Louisville, Ky.	41,000	31,000
Cleveland, Ohio	65,000	66,000
Detroit, Mich.	38,000	38,000
Wichita, Kan.	29,000	14,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	23,100	30,000
Bloomington, Ill.	7,500	8,100
Above and all other.....	2,430,000	2,720,000

—Prices Current.

Export man (30), American and European experience in oils, greases, feeds, seeks engagement. Fluent English, French, German, Spanish. Address T. S., care The National Provisioner.

ST. LOUIS FAIR AND LIVE STOCK.

An allotment of something over thirty acres of ground for the live stock shows at the World's Fair at St. Louis next year, has been asked of the management by Chief F. D. Coburn, who has charge of that department.

This site contemplates the erection of forty-seven buildings, thirty-nine of these are planned for stock barns, with 2,400 open stalls, 5 x 10 feet, and 400 box stalls, 10 x 10 feet. The 2,800 stalls will accommodate as a minimum that number of cattle or horses, and later simultaneously a like number of both swine and sheep. Four octagonal dairy barns will provide 140 open stalls and twenty-eight box stalls.

The site desired for the live stock exhibits is a continuation of "Agricultural Hill," immediately south of the Agricultural and Horticultural buildings, and would make possible the grouping of all the larger exhibits in which farmers and stockmen will be most interested. The live stock area extends south to the ground's limits, where it faces one of the main entrances.

Two archway entrances are planned to face the Horticultural building and grounds at the northern end. These will have pedestals with heroic figures of live stock, typical of twentieth century development. The two main buildings of the live stock group will be just within these entrances. The larger is the amphitheater and show ring building, with an area of 250 x 450 feet. It will have a seating capacity of from 8,000 to 12,000. General headquarters will be provided in the building for all the numerous live stock asso-

ciations. The plan will be carried out on a scale that will bring the breeders and fanciers of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, pigeons, birds, dogs, cats, in fact of every kind of live stock, together in a way never before attempted.

The other main building will be a commodious structure designed for demonstrations of the work of the Agricultural College Experimenting Stations, meetings of live stock organizations, sales and similar purposes. It will be the first provision for exhibition of the work of the Agricultural Colleges in the comprehensive manner that the committee in charge is planning for. Its location will command an excellent view of a most interesting portion of the grounds, and porches and seats will allow visitors to rest while at the same time obtaining a view from the hill.

The dates which will probably be fixed for the live stock displays at the World's Fair extend from August 22 to November 5 of next year. The barns will be given over to the horses and mules from August 22 to September 3; to cattle from September 12 to September 24; to sheep, goats and swine from October 3 to 15; and to poultry, pigeons, dogs and pet stock from October 24 to November 5.

Cows participating in the dairy test are likely to begin to occupy their barns December 1 of this year, continuing their use until November 1, 1904. Silos will be built adjoining the dairy barns, and part of the ensilage to fill them has already been contracted for. A leading farm machinery company has agreed to put up the silos and to furnish all necessary silage machinery free of any charge.

Ample facilities will be furnished for dis-

NEPONSET AND LAMINOID



INSULATING PAPERS

F. W. BIRD & SON - ESTABLISHED 1817
EAST WALPOLE, MASS. - NEW YORK - CHICAGO

tributing feed and waters on the grounds. Warehouses will be located adjacent to the stock barns and forage, grain and bedding will be supplied at reasonable prices. Rock roads from the farms in St. Louis county cross the live stock area, and the latter is located in the section of the World's Fair grounds most easily accessible from the farm country adjacent to St. Louis. As street car systems run from the Fair grounds to the country, this may offer advantages in case of over crowding in the city during the time of largest attendance.

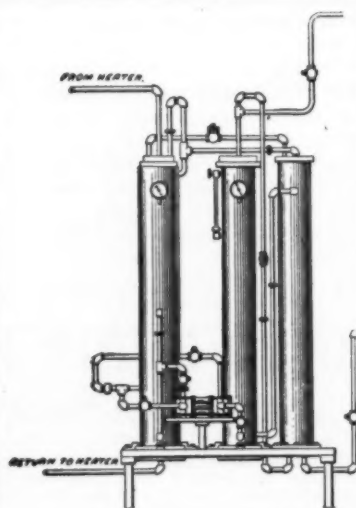
REFRIGERATION

WITHOUT AN EXPERT

No Outside Motive
Power Required

MINIMUM EXPENSE

Heat from Kerosene,
Gas, High or Low Pres-
sure or Exhaust Steam
only power required.



No Skill Required
for Operation

ABSOLUTELY AUTOMATIC

Self-Contained Pump,
which has
**NO VALVES OR
STUFFING BOXES.**
one of the features

Prices and Other Information
on application

Plant in Operation
on Our Premises

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINE CO.
21-23 West 34th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

FLAGGING THE FREIGHT RATE

The Interstate Commerce Commission has at last flagged the high freight rate. The railroads seemed to have worked around to the habit of putting on rolling stock and improvements, and then pushing up the schedule gauge to pay for them, as if the existing tariff did not provide for everything within the range of reasonable management. The Commerce Commission, however, says that the grain rate and the laundry soap classifications are not justified. It might also have said that the 15 to 20 per cent. rise in packinghouse products was also unjustified. The roads have fattened on the old rate. The new one shows the symptom of greed and the prompt stepping on the higher schedule process is timely. The Commission needs the power to enforce its findings.

Just why the recent rise in the rate on packinghouse products was allowed does not appear, unless it be that no one made a fight upon this schedule. Do the roads need this extra amount? Let's see. The Pennsylvania road, according to its own report, received \$46,882,530 gross. After paying all expenses, including operating, maintenance, interest of every nature on borrowed capital, taxes and a 6 per cent. dividend upon its stock, there still remained an undivided balance of \$11,000,000. The Michigan Central, after doing the above things and paying a dividend of 7 per cent. to its stockholders, still had an undivided surplus of about \$5,000,000. The other trunk line roads are in as good a position under the pooling system. In spite of it all the Interstate Commerce Commission says that the raised packinghouse rate was justified. The meat man needs his money for his business.

REASON FOR THE PROVISIONS DEMAND

The popularity of pork products is due to the fact that hogs are killed younger and fed right up to the killing time from the moment they swing from the milk pail to corn. Their meat is thus younger, tenderer, less greasy and better flavored. While the price is higher, less goes to waste in evaporation and other forms of shrinkage. Then, again, the science of pork curing is so exact that the keeping qualities of the hog provision are virtually limitless under ordinary climatic conditions, and the product keeps well and long in trying temperature. This is important in this scouting age, when science, diplomacy and commerce are searching far and wide for various purposes and the need of a universal ration is felt. Taste helps to direct

the expenditure of the purse. The hog products of to-day are more savory than those which "father made." The special product of the limited secret product may still retain its exclusive position, but the general provision of commerce has been so improved at a moderate cost to the consumer as to rout the old time "English-cured" bacon and ham and to not only rile German curers, but to also displace the half soured, half skippered, half decomposed, farm-cured stuff of the American agriculturalist who prefers to sell his live hogs at a good price and buy a supply of bacon which he will not be forced to gormandize upon in order to save it from spoiling. The perfect products of the meat factories prove to be more healthful and more economical, hence they sell better upon a demand which their own virtues create.

VAGARIES OF THE BEEF MARKET

The rise in the price of beef has come. During the whole of the winter carcass beef has been selling at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 1c. per lb. below cost. Even with this margin on the wrong side of the ledger it was hard to move the stuff which had to be killed to keep the by-product factories running. But the end was in sight, and a change had to come. It is a singular fact that when good carcass beef was selling at 7c. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. a few weeks ago butchers held off in their buying. This was due chiefly to the Lenten diet and to the cheapness of eggs, which took the place of meats in the morning diet. Now that beef is $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. butchers are buying more meat because the consumer has tired of his egg diet, and is eating more meat. The retail price has done little to change these humors of the market because the retailer has not altered his shop prices very much. Cattle have ruled at comfortable prices. They were of medium finish, and did not carry so much of that wasteful fat which characterizes the carcass of the highly finished steer. The general market calls for a medium grade of meat. That is the cheaper and the more profitable since the connoisseur is small in number, eats only certain cuts and throws the balance of the superfine carcass back into a cheaper market. The great bulk of beef from now on will be of medium cattle, and it is likely to be higher than the prices which even now rule.

KILLING BEST OF THE HIDE

The stockman needs to have his ears pulled. He protests against the admission of free hides. His protest in this direction is proper and well grounded. Right on the back of it he does something which injures the market value of his hide more than does the 15 per cent. hide duty. He brands his cattle on the most valuable part of the skin—the rump—

and thereby destroys a large area of the best leather stock which the seared hide will produce. It would seem that range cattle could be branded on the shoulder or foreleg. In the forehead would be an ideal place but for the peculiar growth of the hair there and for the effect which burning might have on the life engine within. Each hide, as now branded, loses from \$1 to \$2 on the annual kill; that is enormous. The duty damage is less.

THE BUSINESS "MOSS BACK"

The smaller man with the special product by the special curing process and the impregnable trade is beginning to find competition treading upon his heels, and he is seeking alliances with other smaller concerns that he formerly spurned. It all means that he feels the law of trade tapping at his old fashioned door and other processes and methods hungrily eating up his field of distribution. One after another the moss backs are forced to the wall or become "open to an offer" for their business on the plea that they are getting old and must make way for younger men. That is not it. The buyer knows only the name and the product. The manufacturer fails to keep his name and product healthfully before the buyer and the publicity, energy and perseverance of the modern equipment gradually expel the special secret process product man and his provision from the public mind and the market. Some of the "moss backs" seek absorption, others are shoved to the wall. An inspection of their antiquated plants and ancient systems accounts for it all. The trade paper is the industrial bible of the trade mind. Once a butcher has a product he can sell it. His trade organ seeks out the products and informs him of them. The man whose shutter is pulled down in this medium's columns has virtually announced his future retirement or expulsion from business. Men are not in business for the mere glory of it. They are in it for money. The men who have courted publicity have won. They are also the successors to the trade of the rusty minded "moss backs" of industry.

IMPORTANT FREIGHT CASE

A New York fruit and cold storage company has won its suit against the New York Central Railroad for damages for not delivering goods in a reasonably short time or in good condition. The court holds the carrier to a proper and timely delivery of the items on its bill of lading. Roads have become careless in this respect, alleging snow blocks, freight blocks and similar obstructions to its traffic. The acceptance of a shipment implies the ability to deliver and carries the legal obligations to do so. Failure in this respect entails the penalty for negligence and carry damages. A few court jogs like these will tend to put a hustle on slow freights and stop the growing practice of blackmailing shippers into the "freight express" class at its higher tariff.

The National Provisioner

NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

Published by
THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

Dr. J. H. SENNER... President

GENERAL OFFICES

Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York City, N. Y.
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
TELEPHONE NO. 5300 BROAD.

WESTERN OFFICE

Chicago, Ill.: Rialto Building.

Representative for Europe, HENDRICK HARTOG, Hamburg, Germany. Gr. Reichenstrasse, 23 (Wilhelmshof).

Terms of Subscription Invariably in Advance, Postage Prepaid:

United States and Canada, excepting New Foundland	\$3.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21s.) (21m.) (26fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

In requesting your address changed, give OLD as well as NEW address

Subscribers should notify us before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as all subscriptions are entered by us for that period. Notice to discontinue should be given before the expiration of the present subscription, as otherwise we must continue the paper for another year. THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is never discontinued when the subscription expires. Failure to notify us of the subscriber's intentions is equivalent to their ordering the paper continued for another year. The majority of our subscribers would rather not have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. We, therefore, take it for granted, unless notified at the end of the year to discontinue, and the amount of back subscription is paid to date, that the subscriber wishes to receive the paper without interruption for another year.

We do not consider that papers returned to our office is notice to discontinue.

No Contract made by any Representative of this Paper is Binding until it is accepted by the Publishers

Valuable Advance Information Exclusively to Advertisers.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited, and the cooperation of all packers, mill owners and superintendents, managers, employees and other thinkers is earnestly desired. Clear, concise articles are especially welcome. News items, local newspaper clippings or any information likely to interest the trade will be thankfully received.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office, or to any agent bearing the written authorization of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER to collect. No other payments can be recognized. Make checks, drafts, P. O. orders, etc., payable to the order of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Floor A Produce Exchange New York.

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, 1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

Hogs were steady in price for the day. Chicago had only 16,000, and estimated for to-morrow, 12,000. The products early in the day were stronger on May pork, but other deliveries were slightly unsettled without very marked changes in prices. Deliveries on contract at Chicago were only 500 tcs. lard and 750 bbls. pork. No ribs. The general market is essentially as in our review in another column.

Cottonseed Oil

Remains very quiet, and is in all respects essentially as noted in our weekly review in another column. Prime yellow, any delivery, 43½c. bid and 44½c. asked. Good off

yellow at 37¾c. bid, and 38c. asked and small lots to 38½c.

Tallow.

Market slow and rather weak. City, hhds., could be had at 5¼c. Weekly contract deliveries of 250 hhds. made at 5¼c. Chicago is weak; it has sold prime packers at 6¼c., and city renderers at 5¼c.

Oleo Stearine

Dull and weak; offered at 9c. in New York.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.50; city steam, \$9@9.40; refined, Continent, \$10; do. South America, tcs., \$10.75; do. kegs, \$12; compound, \$7.37½@7.75.

WOOL, GREASE AND ITS BY PRODUCTS

(Translated from the Experiments of a French Expert.)

The knowledge of this product, which covers the wool of the sheep and of the goat, is quite ancient. Dioscorides and Pliny the Younger described its extraction, and its therapeutic and cosmetic applications under the name oesypum. From the sixteenth to the commencement of the eighteenth century there were numerous applications of suint (wool grease) in medicine and perfumery. From that time until the middle of the nineteenth century it is mentioned but little in scientific literature, and it was only toward 1856 that the researches of Chevreul on its composition, and about 1867 those of Vohl on its industrial importance, occasioned a veritable renaissance of this interesting compound. In 1868 Hartmann continued the subject, and then Braun studied the modes of its treatment and purification. Liebrich ascertained its value in therapeutics, and finally the houses of Benno-Jaffe and Darmstader on one hand, and the Norddeutsche Wollkaemmerei und Kammgarnspinnerei on the other, have contributed to perfecting the processes of extraction and purification by generalizing the employment of lano-line. Various establishments are now devoted to the treatment of suint, or wool grease. The different memoirs and papers on this topic are by parties at widely separated points, and by those who have treated the subject from an analytical viewpoint, as well as those who have referred to it industrially. Professors Donath and Margoshes have recently investigated the subject thoroughly. We think that the co-ordination of these different communications will be of advantage to the reader, allowing him to take in at a glance the whole chemistry of suint.

Raw Material.—Wool, the source of suint, examined by Chevreul, furnished for the merino species, in the crude state and after desiccation at 100 deg. C., the following composition: Earthy matter, forming a deposit in the

wash waters, 26.06 per cent.; suint of wool, soluble in cold water, 32.74 per cent.; fatty substances, soluble in alcohol, 8.57; earthy matter fixed by the fats, 1.40 per cent.; wool, properly so-called, 31.23 per cent.

Instead of exhausting the wool with water, which, besides the soap, draws off a part of the unsaponifiable matter (the salts of the fatty

(Continued on page 32.)

PLANT ABOUT READY.

The York Cold Storage Company's abattoir will soon be completed and ready for business. The plant is located at York City, Pa. Superintendent Tinker says that it has been quickly built and will hustle when in the game.

BALTIMORE AS A CATTLE PORT.

Baltimore, Md., is becoming more active in the export of livestock. Nearly 2,000 head left that port last week for Great Britain. The Donaldson liner for the first time stops at Liverpool to deliver cattle before going on to Glasgow. She took 700 head on Monday and the new Atlantic Transport steamer Marine was measured for 740 head. The Johnston liners also ply in this trade.

HIGH FREIGHTS UNJUSTIFIED.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that the proposed advance in the railroad freight on grain haulage between Chicago and New York is not justified. The railroads affected are the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Erie, Pennsylvania, Wabash, New York Central and Hudson River, Baltimore and Ohio, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley, Southern Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

COCOANUT OIL, REFINED, OR COCOA BUTTERINE.

Refined cocoanut oil should be returned and assessed for duty at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound as cocoa butterine, under paragraph 282, act of 1897, pending final adjudication of the question now before the Board of United States General Appraisers.

TAN IN THREE HOURS.

New tanning processes are constantly cropping. The new make-leather-quick tanning processes are surprising. Here is the old way: Soak for seven days in a weak solution of hemlock or oak bark to give it color, then in pits of stronger solution for six weeks, moving the hides every day or so; then in "lay-away" pits still stronger for another six weeks; by filling them with new bark for another six weeks' soak, and repeating this last operation three or four times. All this made good leather, but it took from six to eight months. To-day even the thickest hide can be tanned by chemicals in three hours. But the wearer complains that the leather burns his feet and that his shoes crack easily.

FOOD AND POPULATION.

According to a recent bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the following are the amounts of food to the per capita of the population, exclusive of Alaska and insular possession, in the census year of 1900.

Wheat, 8.66 bushels; oats, 12.40 bushels; Indian corn, 34.94 bushels; barley, 1.57 bushels; buckwheat, 0.15 bushel; rye, 0.34 bushel; rice, 3.29 pounds; potatoes, 3.60 bushels; sweet potatoes, 0.56 bushel; sugar, 6.54 pounds; sirup and molasses, 0.58 gallon; pulse, 0.19 bushel; cattle, 0.69 head; swine, 0.83 head; sheep, 0.52 head; orchard products, 2.79 bushels; onions, 0.15 bushel; market gardening, including small fruits, \$1.30, semi-tropical fruits, 11 cents; poultry, 3.29 head; eggs, 17 dozens; honey, 0.80 pound; fishery products, 16.35 pounds.

BORACIC ACID HARMLESS.

The English Municipal Courts have decided a very interesting case at Strangeways, Lancashire County Council. The defendant was one Lascelles, a poultry dealer who was charged with selling shrimps containing the ratio of 58 grammes of boracic acid per pound of the fish. The question turned upon the harmfulness or harmlessness of the preservative and the quantity which is advisable or inadvisable to use.

The evidence showed that several representatives of the principal hospitals of Liverpool, as well as other medical men, were of the opinion that borax in the quantity used in the

shrimps, and even in greater quantities, was not only not injurious, but wholesome.

Drs. McAlister and Davies had prescribed it for young children suffering from wasting diseases, where retardation of digestion, which the prosecution attributed to borax, would have been fatal.

As to the second question, whether borax was a necessary preservative for potted shrimps, a number of witnesses, fishermen and potters, were called. They were unanimous in testifying that unless a preservative were used, potted shrimps would rarely keep more than two days in all weathers.

The judge, taking this into consideration, as well as the fact that boracic acid had been used for ten years as a preservative for shrimps without any case of injury to health arising from its use, dismissed the case with costs.

ANSWERS CATTLE CHARGES.

Advices from Washington say that the Wabash Railroad filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an answer to the complaint of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and the Chicago Livestock Exchange, intervenor, involving the terminal charges at the Chicago stock yards. The Wabash denies the jurisdiction and power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and protests against the order of the Commission reopening the case for further hearing. The road avers that its rates and charges for the transportation of livestock always have been reasonable, just and not in violation of the Interstate Commerce law.

THE NEW MORRIS PLANT.

The new Nelson Morris & Co.'s plant at Kansas City will cost at least \$1,500,000. That amount has been definitely decided upon. Workmen are now clearing away the old houses on the site, and the work of preparing the foundations will commence as soon as this is finished. General Manager Eugene Rust, of the Kansas City Union Stock Yards, says:

"It is to be the best plant in the country. Every labor-saving device and every known by-product method is to be installed before it is opened for business. The order to make it a model for succeeding packing plants to pattern after has been issued, and that means that Kansas City is to have the best packing plant in the country."

RAILROAD'S LIVESTOCK LIABILITY.

The Supreme Court of Georgia held, in the recent case of the Central of Georgia Railway Company vs. Glascock, et al., that in a suit for damages against a railroad for injury to



Why Not Have

a place to hang employees' clothing and belongings? It will save time that can be put to much better advantage than looking

around for a peg to hang the hat and coat on.

Expanded Metal

is sheet steel cut and opened into diamond shaped meshes.

Lockers made of this material are the strongest, neatest, cleanest and most durable.

Send for booklet.

MERRITT & CO.

1009 Ridge Ave.,

Philadelphia

livestock shipped over the appellant's line, where it appeared that by a special contract signed by the appellees, as well as by the agent of the railroad company, the consideration of which was the grant of a reduced freight rate on the shipment, the appellees agreed that the appellant should be liable only as a private carrier for hire, it was error for the court to charge that the railroad company was bound to the exercise of extraordinary diligence.

FAIRBANKS' Gas and Gasolene Engines



VERTICAL, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 H. P.

HORIZONTAL, 3 H. P. UP.

A MONEY EARNER

AND

A MONEY SAVER

Write to any of our houses for catalogue.

THE FAIRBANKS CO.

Broome and Elm Sts., NEW YORK

ALBANY, N. Y.
BALTIMORE, MD.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
BOSTON, MASS.
MONTREAL, P. Q.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
LONDON, ENG.



THERE is this about Dixon's Pipe Joint Compound.

It gets right in between the threads of the pipe and makes a perfectly tight joint, but you can get it apart without bending or breaking the pipe. Ask for sample and booklet 88-d which tells about it.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Swift's Easter Greeting



Easter Greetings express the joy of living, and our pleasure
at the approach of spring.

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon

make a welcome change in food. They are so quickly prepared and so easily served. Each piece is United States Gov't inspected, wrapped in white parchment paper, and tied with blue ribbon.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard—America's Standard—put up in 3, 5, and 10-pound air-tight pails, and sold by leading dealers everywhere.

Kansas City Omaha St. Louis Swift & Company, Chicago St. Joseph St. Paul Ft. Worth

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT ACTIVITY.

The New York branch of the Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., of St. Louis, Mo., will be opened at 102 Pearl street, next week, in charge of Harry Woodruff. The company has recently opened a branch at Denver, Colo., and contemplates opening others at Chicago and San Francisco.

The activity of this company has been well demonstrated during the last week. General Manager E. Volkening and Branch Manager C. A. Ebert sailed for Germany, where the Frankfort-on-Main branch will be



BRECHT BUTCHERS' SUPPLY CO.
ST. LOUIS PLANT.

made a highly important factor in the opening of American packinghouses in Germany and nearby countries. Gus V. Brecht was in New York helping to get the branch here started, and Frank Brecht arrived on his way to the company's branch at Buenos Ayres, where the company's interests are large, and on the increase.

With so much going on among the branches, the great headquarters plant at St. Louis, founded fifty years ago, is kept going at full speed.

BIG NEW PLANT NECESSARY.

On Wednesday evening, the twenty-second inst., The Standard Paint Company, manufacturers of the well-known Ruberoid roofing and the P. & B. products, tendered to its employees a housewarming in celebration of the completion of their new factory at Bound Brook, N. J. From a social standpoint the affair was a huge success. There were present some six hundred people, including the employees of the company and their friends and relatives. They danced until the small hours, being in the meantime regaled with plentiful refreshments, in an immense room some three hundred and fifty to three hundred and seventy-five feet long, on the third floor of the new building. The president of the company, Ralph L. Shainwald, graced the occasion with his presence, and from all sides received congratulations upon the great success evidenced by the necessity for the new plant. The visitors from New York and neighboring New Jersey towns were very numerous, and all departed expressing an ardent wish that The Standard Paint Company might soon again enlarge its plant, that they might enjoy another housewarming.

The Standard Paint Company was organized in 1886, with Ralph L. Shainwald as president, Silas S. Packard, since deceased, vice-president, and Felix Jellinik, secretary

and treasurer. Mr. Shainwald and Mr. Jellinik have continuously held their offices since. Mr. Max Drey is the present vice-president. The first factory was erected at Bound Brook, N. J., on a part of the site of the present works. A portion of the factory at the beginning consisted of a frame building which had formerly been used as a planing mill. This building has long since disappeared, and the site is now occupied by a brick and iron structure, forming a part of the present mills. The Standard Paint Company were the first to place upon the market an odorless, waterproof insulating paper, and the first to make a liquid insulating compound which could be applied without heat and which therefore filled a long felt want in the electrical field. They were also the first manufacturers of a ready roofing (Ruberoid) which was odorless, weather-proof and elastic. In view of the approachable quality of these manufactures, it was but natural that the demand should be enormous. This demand has so steadily increased as to grow beyond the capacity of the works, and extensions of the plant and purchases of additional land have been continuously necessary from the beginning. As an evidence of the expansion of the business it can be said that there has not been a time during the past five years when the company has not been behind its orders. Within the last two years the pressure upon the manufacturing facilities have been so extraordinarily great, gathering force with every month, that the company was obliged to consider doubling its capacity. The result was the purchase of an additional large tract of land contiguous to the Bound Brook property, with the buildings thereon, and the erection of the largest new building which the company has yet added to its plant. Extensions previous to the present additions were at the time considered sufficient to cope with even a larger increase than could reasonably be looked for, but, although two forces of men have been kept working night and day, with engines working twenty-three hours out of every twenty-four, it has been found impossible to meet demands as promptly as desired. At the time of the last additions, the entire paint and varnish plant of the company was transferred to new property then purchased, and the entire original site devoted to the manufacture of Ruberoid roofing, and Giant and other insulating papers, all of which goods are made solely and exclusively by The Standard Paint Company. To the present roofing and paper plant has been added a three-story brick and iron building, some three hundred and fifty to three hundred and seventy-five running feet in length. As the factory now stands, a building some five hundred feet in length will be devoted entirely to the manufacture of Ruberoid roofing.

It is estimated that in Bound Brook alone the company disseminates directly and through its employees something like seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00) a year. A particularly pleasing feature of the company's general organization is the loyalty which has been evinced by its employees. The company, through its painstaking president, has always made it a point to encourage this feature by making permanent the positions

of men who have been faithful to its interests. Among the employees there is a mutual benefit insurance association, for the sick and disabled. To this association the company contributes annually an amount equal to the total contributed by the men. Another unique feature is the fact that quite a number of the employees of the company are shareholders. This policy of mutual interest has also been encouraged by the company among its men.

The steady growth of the works, as above indicated, is public evidence of the place which the company holds as manufacturers of prepared roofing and insulating papers.

THE BENSINGER DUPLICATOR.

The Bensinger Rapid Duplicator, advertised in this issue for the first time, is used by the largest progressive concerns in this country to greatest advantage, as it does work in minutes that takes hours and days to perform writing copies by hand. Everyone who has to produce many copies from typewriter and pen can use it to advantage, and it will pay handsomely every time it is used.

If interested write for free pamphlet to N. C. Bensinger Co., 246 Broadway, N. Y., who will cheerfully give fullest information how to make money by this simple multiplier.

VALUABLE LUBRICANT.

A recent careful writer on lubricant says: A lubricant to be valuable must have, first, a high point of decomposition under the effects of heat; second, sufficient body to keep the surfaces free from contact under pressure; third, as fluid as consistent with pressure conditions; fourth, capable of resisting oxidation or the action of the atmosphere; fifth, free from corrosive action on the friction surfaces.

These five conditions are filled with Dixon's Flake Graphite as with no other known substance. First, has no point of decomposition at all; no heat, however high, disturbs it; second, the thin filmy flake has just the necessary body—no more, no less than just enough to prevent the contact of the friction surfaces; third, while not technically fluid, it accommodates itself, as does nothing else, to the pressure conditions; fourth, it resists to perfection all oxidation and action of the atmosphere; fifth and last, it is absolutely free from any corrosive action. Here you have the five imperative requirements for a good lubricant met in an ideal and perfect degree with Dixon's Flake Graphite, prepared for lubrications.—J. A. Walker.

SOAP FREIGHT WRONG.

Soap won against the increased haulage burdens. Proctor & Gamble, the big soap manufacturers, petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission against the soap schedule of the Cincinnati, Hamiltonian and Dayton Railroad, involving the classification of common soaps. The Commission rendered the following decision:

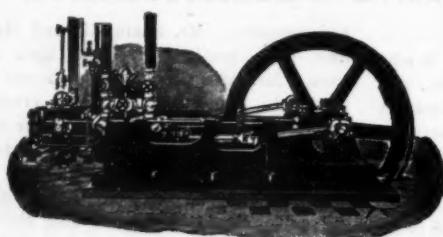
"The action of defendants in increasing the classification of soap in less than carloads from fourth to third class was unreasonable and unjust under the Act to Regulate Commerce, and their subsequent practice of applying 20 per cent. less than third class rates on such traffic is also unlawful."



YOU can order by mail your Tracking, Switches and Rollers as easily as through a personal interview

J. W. MOYER & CO.,

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA
28 Murray Street. 1726 Waterloo Street.



**THE
LINDE
MACHINE**

FOR ...

ICE & REFRIGERATION

Embodies in the highest degree those features most essential to machinery for this service. Our literature goes into detail—sent gladly on request. :: ::

All Sizes

For All Uses

**The Fred W. Wolf Co.
CHICAGO**

ATLANTA

ST. LOUIS

FORT WORTH

EDGAR S. BELDEN

LICENSED

ARCHITECT & ENGINEER

164 La Salle Street, Room 68
CHICAGO, ILLS.

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF DESIGNING

PACKING HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Manufacturing and Power Plants

CAN FURNISH THE BEST REFERENCES

BUTTER TRIERS



FOR USE IN HARD TUB BUTTER

Large Rosewood Handles. Total length 18 inches. Length of bowl, 14 inches. Accurately forged and ground and carefully tempered.

Write for Special Circular and Prices.

D. H. BURRELL & CO., Little Falls, N. Y.

"Big Four"

Not only operates in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky

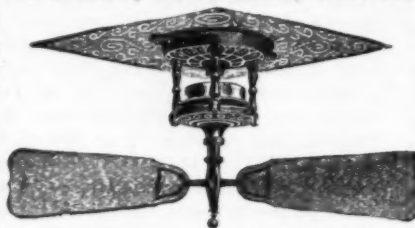
2,400 Miles

of the best constructed and finest equipped railroad in America, but also maintains magnificent through train service in connection with the New York Central, Boston & Albany, and other roads.

Write for folders.

Warren J. Lynch. W. F. Deppe,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. Asst. Gen'l P. & T. A.
CINCINNATI, O.

We carry in stock a full line of



**BELT and
ELECTRIC FANS
and also
WATER MOTORS**

For Running Belt Fans.

For Descriptive Catalogues and Prices send to

HUNTER FAN & MOTOR CO., Fulton, N. Y.

WANTED

POSITION AS ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE IN TEXAS AND STATES ADJOINING. AM AN AGGRESSIVE SALESMAN CAPABLE OF PUSHING AN ARTICLE OF MERIT TO THE FRONT. PROPOSITIONS ONLY CONSIDERED FROM WHOLESALERS OR MANUFACTURERS OF RESPONSIBILITY. REFERENCES FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

A. MATHIS,

P. O. Box 391, Dallas, Tex.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH

MANUFACTURERS, BUSINESS MEN, CAPITALISTS and PRODUCERS OF MARKET PRODUCTS will find good openings in the South along the line of the

SOUTHERN RAILWAY AND

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD

The ADVANTAGES are LOW COST OF RAW MATERIAL, LABOR, FUEL and LIVING EXPENSES; MILD CLIMATE, GOOD TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES to all markets and a STRONG DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC SPIRITED INTEREST permeating all classes of people.

For printed information, maps, circulars, etc., write to

M. V. RICHARDS,

Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C., Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

Subscribe for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The Kee & Chapell Dairy Company, of Chicago, has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Donnelly and Carstens, and F. O. Ehrich, of Sedro-Woolley, Wash., are erecting an ice plant in that city.

The Gail Borden Condensed Milk Company intend to make improvements to their condensing plant at Chemung, Ill.

The Vienna (Ga.) Cotton Oil Company has increased its capital from \$40,000 to \$55,000 and contemplates installing an ice plant.

The Gloster (Miss.) Ice and Manufacturing Company has been incorporated by A. Epstein, Charles Epstein and Louis Kahn. Capital, \$10,000.

The Oatman Condensed Milk Company, Dundee, Ill., capital \$125,000, has been incorporated by Geo. F. Oatman, Geo. N. Morgan and Wm. F. Oatman.

W. H. Fleming, representing a company in New Orleans, La., has been granted a franchise for the erection of an electric light and ice plant in Coushatta, La.

The Bellhaven (N. C.) Ice Co., capital \$12,000, will erect an ice factory. R. L. Bonner of the Crystal Ice Company, Washington, N. C., is the general manager.

The Weldon Ice Company, of New Haven, Conn., has been chartered with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are J. R. Jones, E. S. Robeson, J. W. Jones and others.

REFRIGERATING MACHINE MAKERS MEET.

A meeting of ice and refrigerating machine builders was convened at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, on April 3, 1903, at which meeting nearly all manufacturers of machinery of that character were represented in person or by proxy. The object of the conference was to agree upon certain standards in connection with the business, with a view of reducing the cost of production of certain parts of refrigerating and ice-making plants, permitting the interchangeability of parts, etc.

In conference with representatives of the ice can manufacturers who were present by invitation standard sizes and details of construction of ice cans were adopted.

The standard system of flanges adopted by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Associated Steam and Water

Fittings Manufacturers was approved and recommended for general adoption by the ice machine trade for all brine, water and steam connections.

A committee was appointed to recommend a standard of capacity per ton of refrigeration for ammonia machines.

This committee, after careful consideration, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"It is acknowledged of the Ice Machine Builders' Association of the United States here assembled—

"That, in the operation of refrigerating machinery, it requires the evaporation of 27.7 pounds of anhydrous ammonia per hour at a pressure of 15.67 pounds above atmosphere; condensing pressure to be taken at 185 pounds above atmosphere, to produce an effect equal to the melting of one ton of ice per twenty-four hours, and that the capacity rating of refrigerating machinery should be figured on this basis.

"It is expected that the adoption of this standard will operate to obviate the uncertainty which has existed in the past as to just what was meant by the rated capacity of the different machines, and that the establishing of a legal standard of capacity will be to the advantage of all concerned."

The meeting was not called for the purpose of advancing or otherwise regulating prices, or of in any way combining interests. Certain minor abuses connected with the selling end of the business were discussed, and some recommendations made for their correction.

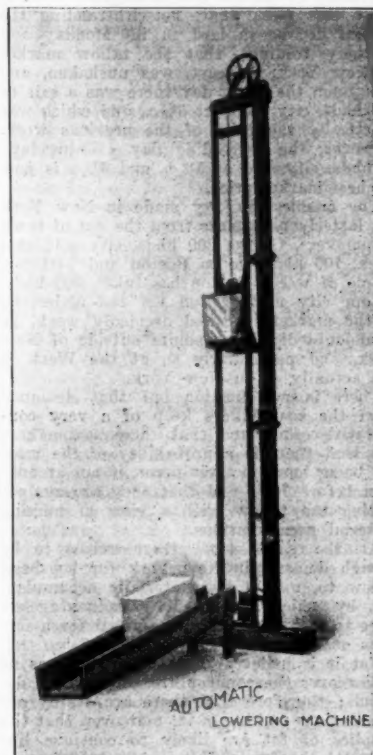
A permanent organization was effected, and Louis J. Dolle, Esq., of Cincinnati, was elected permanent chairman, and Mr. W. P. Eagan, of Chicago, secretary.

Meetings will be held from time to time for the purpose of continuing the work already begun. It is confidently expected that at the next meeting the companies not already affiliated with the organization will be represented.

BIG CATTLE COMPANY.

The Tebo Land and Cattle Company, of Kansas City, has been chartered with a capital of \$500,000, all paid. Incorporators: George M. Casey, B. F. Hargis and Samuel Simpson.

Ice Handling Machinery



ELEVATORS, CONVEYORS AND Lowering Machines.

CATALOGUE.

GIFFORD BROS.

HUDSON, N. Y.

Established 1814.



P&B PAPERS

The only Papers that can be guaranteed to be absolutely air-tight, water and acid-proof and permanently durable. Send for a sample that has been in use for ten years.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY, 108 William St., NEW YORK.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—It has been a singular development this week that, notwithstanding the radical decline in lard in its Monday and Tuesday tradings, that the tallow market in New York, at least, was unshaken, and that upon the latter day there was a sale of 150 hhds. city made at 5½c., and which was practically the price of the previous week. However, the succeeding day (Wednesday) 50 hhds. city sold at 5¼c., and 5½c. is now the best market price.

The business in city made in New York has latterly been more from the out of town soapmakers. Of the 200 hhds. city sold this week, 100 hhds. go to Boston and within a couple of weeks Boston has taken 400 hhds. of our city made. And yet the undertone of the market is called decidedly weak, as it undoubtedly is at points outside of New York, and particularly so at the West, if not actually so in New York.

There is no question but that demands from the soapmakers keep of a very conservative order, and that these soapmakers feel that there is a probability of the market being more in their favor, if not at once then before July, and that they are against buying the tallow with a view of making material accumulations.

At the same time there seems to be enough demand in New York for hoghead tallow to prevent its materially accumulating, by which a markedly disadvantageous price to melters would come about for a few days at least.

Yet it is believed that the productions of tallow over the country are in excess of demands; therefore that there are steady accumulations making of it; moreover, that the supplies of fat are likely to continue liberal and that more of a consumption would be needed than appears at present probable

for the near future if present prices for tallow are to be supported.

It is considered, as well, that tallow will have to depend upon home demands, as there is no prospect of business with the United Kingdom or the Continent.

The make of tallow in England is increasing, and is already quite liberal, as the fat supplies there are beyond expectations. Moreover, there are prospects of freer importations there from Australia and the River Plate.

And the tallow supplies of England go a longer way in soapmakers' needs on account of the continued free use there of the various oils for soapmaking, notably of palm oil, of which latter the soapmakers have fair accumulations bought at lower prices than those prevailing.

The demand for consumption of tallow in this country, instead of increasing latterly, has been modified somewhat by the recent sharply upset lard market, more particularly as it restrains the compound makers in buying the tallow. And corresponding indifference over buying is noted, as well, for oleo stearine, by which the latter product is easier in price.

The general soap business of the country is of good volume, as is also the trading in compound lard. But naturally makers of these do not care to buy the raw materials freely so long as there is a prospect of getting them cheaper.

City, in tierces, is quoted at 5½c. asked; possibly 5¼c. would buy.

Edible is very hard to sell, with hardly demand of consequence from foreign sources; quoted at 6½@6¾c.

Country made is taken up moderately while it is in somewhat freer supply. Sales for the week of 285,000 pounds, in lots, at

5½@5¾c., as to quality, with some nice kettle lots at 6¼@6½c.

The Western markets are unsettled, and favor buyers where there is a moderate taking of supplies; prime packers quoted at Chicago at 6¼c., and city renderers at 5¾c.

The London sale on Wednesday was by one cable "unchanged," with 1,000 casks offered and half of it sold, and by another cable, 3d. lower on beef and 6d. lower on mutton, with 800 casks offered and 300 casks sold.

OLEO STEARINE.—While most of the city pressers are well sold up for a little while, therefore they are unwilling to contract ahead at the lower prices made on some out-of-town made lots, yet, unquestionably, there is a weak feeling over the general market. The large compound makers are practically out of the market, as awaiting effects of the larger fat collections and the steadily increasing makes of the stearine, and particularly as this week the position of the pure lard market has not offered encouragement to the compound makers to buy the crude materials for accumulation.

The city pressers would sell at 9¼c., while they have bidding not better than 9c. There have been sales of three car lots, about 90,000 pounds, Philadelphia made, at 9¼c., delivered here, and two car lots, about 60,000 pounds, Eastern made, at 9c. delivered here. The price in Chicago is wholly nominal.

LARD STEARINE.—The late reduced cost of lard weakens the stearine market a little, and, as yet, has not increased the consumption of the product. It would, probably, be hard to get over 10½c. for choice lot, and there are some Western lots which would hardly bring over 10½c.

OLEO OIL.—At Rotterdam continues dull, with its market prices wholly nominal at 53 @54 florins. New York has a very fair distributing business, and shows a line of prices rather more in favor of buyers. Quoted at 9½c. per pound for extra, 8¼c. for prime, and 6¾c. for No. 3.

COTTONSEED STEARINE hardly varies

H. W. DOPP CO.,

Manufacturers of complete line of

SOAP...

KETTLES
CRUTCHERS
PUMPS
FRAMES
PRESSES
DIES



DOPP'S PATENTED CAST IRON SEAMLESS STEAM
JACKETED KETTLES, MIXERS AND VACUUM PANS

FOR

CHOCOLATE
CANDY
EXTRACT

SYRUP
GLUE
LARD

1300-1301 Niagara Street.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Saponified Red Oil

CORN OIL

PROMPT DELIVERIES.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,
383 West Street, - - NEW YORK CITY.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer. Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

in price, with a fair amount of business in a steady way. Single pressed quoted at 6@6¼c. per pound, and double pressed at 6¼c. per pound.

GREASE.—The advantage as to prices is with buyers. Foreign markets are taking some low grade, but our home demands, either from pressers at soapmakers, are of a very conservative order. Yellow quoted at 5@5½c.; "B" white, at 6c.; "A" white, at about 6¾@7c.; bone and house, at 5@5 3-16c.; brown at 4½@4¾c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Market is very slack, and the fact that there is a moderate stock alone holds prices. Yellow is quoted at 5½c., and white at 6c.

LARD OIL has softened in price because of the late decline for lard, while demands are of a very moderate order. Prime quoted at 81@82c.

CORN OIL.—Foreign markets have taken a few lots; the general trade demands are somewhat improved; therefore, the market is steady; quoted at \$4.72@4.75 for car lots to \$5 for jobbing quantities.

PALM OIL.—Very little doing, but the market is held steady because of moderate stocks. Red on the spot quoted at \$5.75, and to arrive at \$5.60. Lagos at 6c.

PALM KERNELS quoted at about \$5.75.

COCONUT OIL.—Trading is light, while the market is held rather firmly. Ceylon on spot quoted at 6c., and 5¼@5½c. to arrive. Cochin on the spot at 7c., and to arrive at 6½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is rather steadily held for most grades, with a fair jobbing business. Chicago market quotes 63c. for extra and 51c. for No. 1; these grades in New York, 65@53c., respectively. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 98c.; 30 cold test at 87@88c.; 40 cold test at 68c., and prime at 56@57c.

PASSING OF GRASS CATTLE.

That a great many cattle, especially from the southwestern country, where the season is long and the grass nutritious, will continue to come to market direct from the pasture without any grain feeding will doubtless be a fact for some time to come. But the past few years have witnessed a great change throughout the range country, especially where the holdings have been subdivided. With unlimited range and practically limitless numbers of animals, it was possible to obtain large incomes, even if the individual return was small, but with smaller holdings the individual counts for more, and the most possible must be made out of him. The Western cattle raiser is learning that there is something better in store for him than to grow cattle for the Iowa and Illinois farmers to put into their feed lots to consume corn that has also been produced in his locality. He is learning, to the mutual benefit of himself and his neighbor corn producer, that it is more profitable to feed this corn at home and save the freight on it. The practice of grain feeding has been spreading very rapidly throughout these regions until now the grain grower of the West is no longer dependent upon the East for a market for his crops. He is realizing much better prices for his product that formerly, when he was at the mercy of the grain dealer and the freight-rate maker. Oklahoma raised a big crop of corn last year, yet according to reports the demand from the Panhandle cattle feeders is so great that the growers are receiving 37 cents per bushel for it. This is the correct way to solve one part of the freight rate question.—Prairie Farmer.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

PACKER HIDES.—The general business of the past week has been of increased volume, the call for natives having been especially good. Texas stock has proven an especially strong factor. It is probable that the latter will move in considerable volume and at a long figure unless the large receipts interfere, which condition is a conceded probability.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS.—60 lbs. and up, free of brands, have moved in considerable volume at 12½, while other selections sold generously at a variety of prices, according to weight, grade, etc.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS.—Have moved to the number of about 20,000 at 10½@10¾. They are in generous supply.

COLORADO STEERS.—60 lbs. and up are in fair request. About 10,000 comparatively early take off have moved at 10½, Aprils are a popular offering.

TEXAS STEERS.—About 10,000 different weights, exclusive of extremes, have moved at from 12 to 14. Buyers are disposed to regard the current schedule as prohibitive.

NATIVE COWS.—Have sold in considerable quantity and in different saltings at from 9½ to 10¾. Light stock has moved at from 9½ to 10.

BRANDED COWS.—Have sold fairly well, though the remaining supply is adequate to the satisfaction of all demands—10,000 February to April moved at 9½.

NATIVE BULLS.—Have sold in late fall take off at 10, though early winters are available at a fractionally lower figure.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Despite the conservative attitude of the tanners, the country schedule is well maintained. The present demand is stronger than surface conditions would indicate and buyers are about arriving at the conclusion. Buff conditions have gained tone from the strong position of contemporary stock in the packer market. We quote:

NO. 1 BUFFS.—40 to 60 lbs. free of brands and grubs are now well sustained at 9, fractionally smaller offers having been refused. Taken as a whole 9 to 8 for the two selections may be regarded as the present standard of quotation.

NO. 1 EXTREMES.—25 to 40 lbs. offer at 8½@8¾, according to weight, quality and selection.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.—Have sold at 7½@7¾ flat. Stock is in fair request, with exception of lights.

HEAVY COWS.—Free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, have sold at 7½@8½, though the present asking price is fractionally higher.

BULLS.—Are nominally worth 7½@8½, with no appreciable transaction to report.

CALFSKINS.—In regular selection are worth 12, which is a conservative price.

DEACONS.—Range from 65 to 85.

HORSEHIDES.—Are in good request at \$3.40 to \$3.45.

SHEEPSKINS.—Are in rather easier tendency. We quote: Green salted packer sheep, \$1.25@1.40; green salted packer lambs, \$1.00@1.10; green salted country pelts, \$1.00@1.10; green salted country shearings, 40@45c.

BOSTON.

Tanners are pursuing the usual conservative course and are not disposed to regard the present somewhat questionable offerings at undoubtedly long prices with any great degree of favor. Operation is practically confined to the satisfaction of urgent necessity, as a rule, though the large buyer has

operated with considerable freedom. The existing supply is by no means large. New Englands are the subject of a consuming demand at 8½, which price is well sustained.

PHILADELPHIA.

The general tone of the market is in sympathy with the stronger condition of contemporary points. City steers, 9½@10c.; city cows, 8@8¾c.; country steers, 9@9½c.; country cows, 7½@8c.; bulls, 7½@8c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—The market is stronger than at our last report. Buyers are operating more freely and prices gaining consistent tone. We quote: City natives, 11¼c.; city butt brands, 10½c.; city side brands, 10¼c.; city cows, 8¾c.; city bulls, 9c.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packing situation of the past week has been healthier and more favorable than for some time past. Large sales have been effected, and the general tone of the market is very strong. The country contemporary is also well sustained, especially from the standpoint of the dealer. This fact has become painfully apparent to buyers who held off and who now experience difficulty in securing adequate supplies. The Boston market is strong, despite the continuous attitude of buyers. New York is also strong in sympathy with general conditions and on account of recent liberal trading, induced by better qualities.

IMPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

February, 1902, 34,223,427 pounds, value, \$6,093,702; 1903, 34,262,336 pounds, value, \$6,375,494; for nine months 1902, 248,999,003 pounds, value, \$44,188,900; 1903, 241,665,560 pounds, value, \$43,926,194.

ADDITIONAL MARCH EXPORTS.

Cottonseed Oil—March, 1902, 2,272,824 gallons, value, \$931,302; 1903, 3,025,721 gallons, value, \$1,211,214. For nine months, 1902, 26,251,558 gallons, value, \$9,994,631; 1903, 30,216,513 gallons, value, \$12,009,688.

Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal—March, 1902, 83,782,454 pounds, value, \$1,013,739; 1903, 94,055,438 pounds, value, \$1,073,146. For nine months 1902, 829,625,852 pounds, value, \$9,612,254; 1903, 927,197,908 pounds, value, \$10,783,691.

Oleo Oil—March, 1902, 8,173,969 pounds, value, \$727,564; 1903, 18,471,622 pounds, value, \$1,736,058. For nine months, 1902, 108,228,551 pounds, value, \$9,346,868; 1903, 88,664,827 pounds, value, \$8,608,274.

Oleomargarine—March, 1902, 796,496 pounds, value, \$87,191; 1903, 866,656 pounds, value, \$88,209. For nine months 1902, 4,486,525 pounds, value, \$468,750; 1903, 4,701,546 pounds, value, \$499,890.

ANSWER STOCK YARDS.

The Wabash Railroad has filed in Washington with the Interstate Commerce Commission an answer to the complaint of the Raisers' Association of Texas, and the Chicago Livestock Exchange, intervenor, involving the terminal charges at the Chicago Stock Yards. The Wabash denies the jurisdiction and power of the Interstate Commerce Commission and protests against the order of the commission reopening the case for further hearing.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in lbs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Upset Markets—Huge Declines in Prices Followed by Marked Feverishness and Some Recovery—Generally Distrustful Outlook—Heavy Realizing—Largely a Professional Market; Therefore the Future Is More Uncertain Than Usual—Larger Receipts of Hogs Taken in at Lower Prices.

That the characteristics of the hog products markets would offer more bearish than bullish features for the near future was premised in our previous review. At the same time it was implied that some bullish influences that would ordinarily work, as under normal situations, would be suppressed temporarily, partly with a view of taking in the detained hog supplies, and as well to work out a "long" interest that had tailed in on previous products market conditions.

And it is well known that there had been no "short" interest of consequence in the products for a long while; the outsiders had been afraid to go "short," realizing that they could be badly squeezed through the statistical outlook, which would continue to favor the packing interests.

Therefore, when there had been, only a little while since, spurt tendencies of the products market, the few outside speculators that were disposed to take hold of the products ventured in with the then strong sentiment of the packers; therefore, the more recent declining tendency found nothing but "longs" interested, and who were soon spilling out their holdings in a lively way.

It is doubtful that even with the sharp declines in prices early this week that a material "short" interest was made, however much it may be desired on the part of the leading speculators.

Indeed, it is the reluctance to sell "short," on the part of the outsiders, and who are afraid of the market, that may push the market down further than it would go otherwise, since it would seem as if the determination to get a "short" interest would not stop at any ordinary decline in prices, but would be carried to a trading basis that would at least test the possibility of its being obtained.

And the time had been propitious for just the development early in the week of lower prices, since the delayed hogs were arriving and the packers were able, with the de-

moralized products markets, to lay their packing down at less cost, and which was a desirable outcome, considering that prices of the hogs had for a long time been too high in relation to the market values of the products.

These hog supplies are likely to continue rather liberal for about two weeks more, in which period it is expected that there will be added feverishness to the products markets situation, with frequent reactions to better prices, in the event of "shorts" being made in the various deliveries, although it is expected that the more important drift of the market will, in that time, be in favor of buyers.

There are some traders with the opinion that the entire month of May will show oftener bearish tendencies, and as with the belief that the hog supplies will be liberal all through that month, and that if a "short" interest is made in the products, with any further declining tendency, that it will be worked against more on the July delivery than in the current month.

It is quite true that with the late sharp break in prices that there was large, general liquidation, that there was general fear of more important declines, and that "stop loss" orders were numerous, yet at the same time it was considered that the fright could easily be turned to an assured feeling at the pleasure of the more prominent operators, and who would have statistical features to back them; moreover, the fact that the fright existed meant nothing more than sentiment, and which would turn as quickly to the bullish side of deals in the event of the leaders getting behind the market, and who latterly had been contrarywise moved, perhaps because of the indicated motives in getting the large hog supplies upon a more reasonable basis and the shaking out of the "long" interest in the products.

As usual with a bearish raid upon the markets there appear prophets of extremely low prices; some of them are talking away under 9c. as a probable price for lard before the decline has been arrested; they say to back up their opinions that "trading will continue dull at anywhere near current prices, with the prices of beef, mutton and compound lard by comparison with the values of the hog products," and especially as every one is looking, beginning with the late summer hog marketing, for larger hog and cattle supplies and consequently more abundant offerings of meats and fats, and in which time it is thought by them that distributors will buy in a very conservative way.

But trade experience has been that on declining markets slow demands naturally prevail; life is infused only by reactions, while prolonged firmness would quickly give a comfortable amount of business; and the leaders are able to swing the market about at their will; besides bullish features would prevail on more substantial grounds than those had recently by the bears, since with all of the talk of diverted consumption from the hog products the fact remains that there is no burdensome accumulation of them in the supply, however they have gained some in stock since the beginning of the month.

We are far in our opinion from believing that the "bottom is out of the market," and that "buyers will have a steady advantage from this along, because prices are too high, trade dull, with the monition as well of a large fall packing, and a big pig supply back in the country."

In our opinion after a short time the supply of hogs will so markedly fall out that there will be reactions from the present temper; at some time this side of the middle of July we look to see much more excited conditions than are at present apprehended by some of the traders with bearish views.

The quick handling of the market speculatively was apparent on Wednesday's trading; prices shot upward quickly after the sharp declines of Monday and Tuesday, and 10@12 points reaction on lard and 20 to 40c. for pork happened, although there was some loss from the outside figures before the close of the day. It must, however, be admitted that this was not much of an advance after the radical declines of the few days before.

And on Thursday the early market was somewhat higher all around for the hog products, while the prices of hogs were up 5@10c. on their more moderate receipt.

The break away in prices early in the week brought out the point that there was more "long" stuff held than had seemed to the trade probable in consideration of the limited amount of dealing for some time previously.

This would seem to show that there had been confident, prolonged holding on the part of speculators, based upon their opinions that the markets, from their statistical feature, would be swung upward; and that when the recent break happened that they became disgusted and unloaded.

The sentiment to unload had been so general that it would appear as if the "long" interest had been fairly well eliminated; therefore, that there is now a desire more to let the market drift under the influences of hog supplies, and that less radical changes are likely to occur in the prices of the products. (Continued on page 33.)

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

CABLE ADDRESS "AMOOTOIL," NEW YORK

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS



GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED
CHICAGO, 1893
PARIS, 1900

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
27 Beaver Street, New York City

GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED
BUFFALO, 1901
CHARLESTON, 1902

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for rude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Slightly Upset Conditions Through the Sharp Decline in Lard—Prices Only Slightly Lower and Wholly For Small Lots in a Speculative Way—Disposition to Await Developments.

The break in the prices of lard on Monday and Tuesday of this week, with the general dullness supervening in everything in the fat line, did not have very marked effect upon the market for cotton oil, although the tone of its trading was made dull and the prices slightly lower.

It is true that as Tuesday's decline for the lard was of a more substantial order than that of the day before that there was a good deal of talk of a bearish order for all fats. But it was observed that no one cared to sell the cotton oil market "short," except in lots of 100 barrels or so, while that even the venture of selling these limited quantities "short" was indulged in in a very restricted, hesitating way, while there was very little accomplished in the way of trading.

The cry of prices being "too high for lard, cotton oil, etc.," does not get much beyond that; or, in other words, if weak views are entertained, they are not backed up by material speculative selling. It has been observed in lard, as well as cotton oil, that all through the early period of the week, in the demoralized look of the lard market, that efforts of the leading speculators to get a "short" interest in the hog fat were futile, and indeed that the lard market declined more than it would otherwise have done, simply because it was found that any raid that had taken place on the lard and an indisposition to sell it "short" among the outsiders, and it was hoped by the leading speculators in the product that still further concessions for the product would at length bring it about, as the determination is seemingly to make a "short" interest in lard no matter how low prices are forced.

The point about the lard market in its late decline has been that there has been no "short" interest in it, that it has been for a long time essentially a "long" market; and as the lard market has been a "professional" one latterly,

more so than before the season, it was turned to lower prices to shake out the "long" interest, and if possible on a declining tendency to make a "short" interest for future working.

Moreover, the time was ripe for a raid upon the lard market, in that the packers wanted to take in the larger supplies of hogs now being marketed, and that will be marketed for perhaps a couple of weeks to come, or the swine that had been kept back during the busy farm work season.

We know that there are many traders with pronouncedly bearish opinions over the lard market, and express themselves in this way: "That there will be conservative buying of everything in the fat line from now on to the fall months; that there are more hogs back in the country than had been apprehended; that the stocks of the products are larger than appears in a public way and that the prices are too high for fats and meats, anyway."

Nevertheless, it is rarely that the bearish opinions are backed up by speculative selling "short" and it may be said that the outside speculators, as a whole, realize that the lard market can be turned by the leaders at any time; moreover, and that it is likely to be turned as soon as the hog supply is better forward; and the more quickly if it has been found that the recent decline has made a "short" interest in the lard against which a bullish movement would naturally develop.

The talk of diversion of trading to other than hog meats and lard is true enough, and there is no question but that beef, mutton and the compound lards are all taking some portion of business from hog products, and liberally so far as concerns the lard.

But the fact remains that hog products have sufficient consumptive demands to prevent them burdensomely accumulating, and it must be borne in mind that the hog packing is likely to fall off materially after the rush forward of the delayed hogs, the culmination of which is a matter only of a few days; therefore, that if very little accumulation is made to the stocks of the products now, conceding not only the current fair hog supply being marketed and the understood "dull condition of business in them," it is a fair inference that when demands enliven for the hog products, as they must soon from distributors who have been holding out of the market for a few days until conditions are settled, they will come upon a market as well that will show a diminished packing.

It is the consideration that hog products will show an even smaller stock after a little

while and up to July that forces the conclusion with us that however bearish lard has been latterly, that it will ultimately come around to more excited conditions and higher prices.

Opinions of the hog products are notable and freely put out, in the cotton oil market connection, for the reason that the cotton oil prices will be helped or injured by the course of the pure lard market.

There had been no reason for the tamer market for cotton oil this week other than that the traders in the oil were disconcerted by the speculative raid upon lard; and although the larger holders of the oil were not making any effort to sell it, yet, as usual, there were instances, otherwise, where lots of 100 bbls. or so were put out for sale and small concessions in prices were made for them.

But the unwillingness to sell "short" the cotton oil was as pronounced as it was for lard; most of the traders at seaboard markets were indulging more in talk than disposed to sell or buy.

The statistical position of cotton oil, grades of it that the compound makers can use, is as favorable for selling interests as that for pure lard; and it is realized that demands will use supplies at full prices, despite the symptoms from speculative motives developed latterly.

Indeed, away back in the speculator's mind is the thought that if he takes the bearish exhibits latterly as a guide for his operations, and indulges in "short" selling that he may, as deliveries after this month are reached, find trouble in making a delivery; and this would seem to be especially true as concerns cotton oil, because the prime oil that could be delivered on a contract is very scarce outside of one or two holdings, and is altogether in that moderate supply that it is doubtful if the holders of it would care to sell at near current prices, while as concerns the principal holding, it is likely to be largely wanted by direct consumptive channels.

Indeed never before was the market better situated through supplies and consumption for well supported prices; and the fact that dullness in the oil, through the lard influence, prevented a greater display this week of firmness in prices is regarded only as a temporary feature.

The sales of prime yellow, in the small lots, in New York were at 44c. down to 43½c. for July delivery and as low as 43c. for May. But at this writing (Thursday) the tone is firmer, and the few sellers of small lots are asking more money, while the closing prices for the day will be found in the last paragraph of this review, and the closing prices to Friday night on another page in this publication.

The sensitiveness of the cotton oil market to the lard prices was exhibited on Wednesday

KENTUCKY REFINING CO. LOUISVILLE, KY., U.S.A.

Manufacturers
and Refiners of
all Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Summer Yellow and WHITE "Miners'" Oil, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS.
Crude C. S. Oil "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.,

2017 to 2033 Shelby Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

and Thursday in the gradually improving tone for the oil because the lard trading upon those days was wearing around to a better line of prices from the severe break for it in the two days before. Hogs were in more moderate receipt on Thursday and their prices were 5@10c. higher, and the lard market then went up at the opening 5 points.

Good off yellow did not weaken materially through the week, but, alike with prime yellow, had less attention from buyers. It could be had in small lots at 38@38½c. in New York, but for a large lot 39c. would be asked. It is true also of prime yellow that, although small lots of it have been sold in New York at 43@43½c., yet that it would be impossible to buy a large lot under 44@44½c.

It cannot be said that the soapmakers are buying the cotton oil at all freely just now; but the good off yellow is having at least moderate attention from the soap people, and is taking some inquiry, as well from the compound makers, as the difference in price for the good off yellow and prime yellow would naturally invite demands for the former for edible purposes.

Moreover, there was a recent sale of 4,000 barrels good off yellow at New Orleans for export, understood for Trieste; it was a distinctly attractive lot, perhaps close to prime grade, yet not suited for a contract delivery of the latter; it would answer, however, as well as the prime oil for needs for admixturing with olive oil, if that is the purpose intended. It is said that the price paid for the oil was about 63 francs, to equal 37½c. in New Orleans.

Cotton oil markets are not disturbed by the slight weakness in the beef fat situation, because of the large consumption of the soapmakers through the season of the grades of oil that are ordinarily influenced by beef fat prices, rather than that the demand at present is at all lively for them.

Yet the beef fats yield in price because of the large makes of both tallow and oleo stearine on the full supplies of cattle.

Tallow has sold in New York this week at 5¼c. for city made, in hogsheads, which is ¼c. lower, and oleo stearine down to 9c.

As there is a charge of \$2 for each package of hogshead tallow, the tierces, which are packages free of charge, are a better compari-

son with the prices of cotton oil, and city made lots of these are at about 5½c., while the country made ranges, as to quality, at from 5¼c. to 5¾c. (exceptional lots higher), and at Chicago the packers' grade is at 6¼c. and city renderers at 5¾c.

Of course cotton oil is closer the price of tallow than usual, yet there is a distinct favorable soapmaking basis still for the cotton oil.

There is no foreign demand for the oil outside of the sale referred to, and it would not appear necessary to have export demand as concerns the prime oil; it is doubtful if material export demand is needed for good off yellow on the outlook of an increasing demand for the grade from the compound makers because of the moderate supply of prime oil.

The Hull (England) market is 1½d. lower for the week; quoted at 21s. 7½d.

The sales in New York for the week are 600 bbls. prime yellow, in lots, on spot, at 43½@44c.; 200 bbls. do., at 44c.; 250 bbls. do., May, at 43½c.; 600 bbls. do., at 43½@43¾c., 43¾@43½c.; 300 bbls. do., at 43c.; 200 bbls. do., June, at 43½c.; 300 bbls. do., July, at 44c.; 300 bbls. do., at 43½c.; 600 bbls. good off yellow, lots, at 38@38½c. Butter grade quoted at 46½c.; white at 46@46½c., and winter yellow at 46@48c. At the mills sales of 8 tanks crude, on sample, at 35½c., and 200 tanks do., off grade, at 28@32c. Strictly prime has 36½c. bid and 37c. asked for small lots. Thursday's closing market showed 43½c. bid and 44½c. asked for prime yellow, any delivery.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

As said in our last circular heavy offerings of April oil which was unsold caused a temporary decline, but the market reacted to some extent afterwards. Heavy arrivals, however, of oil in New York supposed to be used for delivery on May contracts caused a new decline, and prices sagged off to 43c. Quite a few lots were sold, but the market is now in better shape after this oil is disposed of. It is true that there is not much demand on account of the recent decline in lard, but offerings are also small. This makes the market rather narrow and buying or selling of a couple of thousand barrels

would carry the market up or down considerably.

Off oil is in fairly good demand, notwithstanding a further decline in tallow. Offerings of this grade are not as large as they were some time ago, and the demand is fairly good.

New crop deliveries of prime oil are attracting more attention than before. Sales of September crude oil have taken place at 32½c., and of October at 32c., both in the Southeast, Texas and the Valley. Buyers are, however, scarce and show disposition to reduce their limits.

The market is at present in a very uncertain state. The fact that offerings are small make it comparatively easy to run prices up if anybody should undertake to do so, while on the other hand it would be almost as easy to get prices down by heavy offerings. For the time being those who have the might can do with the market, more or less what they like.

We quote to-day as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, May, 43¾c. asked, 43¾ bid; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, July, August, 44¼c. asked, 43½ bid; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 43½c. asked, 42 bid; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, October, 39¼c. asked, 38½ bid; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, November-December, 38c. asked, 36 bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 45¼c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 46½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 21s. 7½; New Orleans market for off oil, 37c.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks, September shipment, 32½c.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks, October shipment, 32c.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks, November, 31c.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks, December, 30c.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

The Alvey-Ferguson Company will construct a cottonseed oil and soap factory at Louisville, Ky., to cost \$7,500.

It is reported that Frank Adams, of Jasper, Fla., will erect a cottonseed oil mill, ginnery and possibly a fertilized plant in Sparks, Ga.

The Raleigh (N. C.) "Observer" says that the construction cotton oil mill, which has been incorporated at Hertford, will shortly begin.

The Hertford (N. C.) Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are Messrs. W. W. White, J. A. Byrum, N. A. Jackson, Jr., and others.

The Austin, Tex., "Statesman," says that a \$50,000 cottonseed oil mill company has been formed, with a view of erecting a mill at Ballinger, Texas.

The Statesville (N. C.) Oil and Fertilizer Company, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated. N. B. Mills has been elected president; L. T. Stimpson, vice-president, and H. C. Wilson, secretary-treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address

Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office: CINCINNATI, O.

Refinery: IVORYDALE, O.

Cottonseed Oil Machinery

MODERN GINNING SYSTEMS

Write for Catalogue

E. Van Winkle Gin & Machine Works
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, U. S. A.

Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants.

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow
and Greases.

A cottonseed oil company has been organized at Center, Texas, with a capital of \$30,000, to erect a cottonseed oil mill. The officers are H. N. Runnels, president; R. J. D. Ellington, vice-president; J. W. Saunders, secretary and treasurer.

A committee, composed of J. L. Hand of Pelham, Ga.; S. B. Brown, of Albany; J. L. Benton, of Monticello, Ga., and others, are contemplating building a cottonseed oil mill either at Columbus or Albany, Ga., in which \$250,000 will be invested.

The Memphis, Tenn., "Comm. Appeal" says that articles of incorporation have been filed by a cottonseed oil company, capitalized at \$50,000, which intends to erect a mill at Oxford, Miss.

MONEY IN CALF MEAT.

T. F. B. Sotham, the famous Hereford cattle owner and close friend of the late P. D. and Kirk Armour, says that there is money in feeding calves, and more money in it than in feeding older animals. When interviewed upon the subject he said:

"There are cattle that a feeder cannot pay too much for, if he keeps within the bounds of reason; and there are other cattle that cannot be bought low enough to make money. The first are well bred, well developed calves and are scarce; the others are scrubs, or stunted low grades and are plentiful. The majority of American feeders make no money feeding cattle, and they come out ahead only when they rear their own hogs to fatten on the offal of cattle, or when the corn they feed is of their own raising. If the average feeder who has his own corn were to ascertain accurately what it netted him per bushel when marketed through cattle, not counting the hogs that follow, he would find that in most cases it does not exceed 15 cents. By feeding well bred calves, cattle feeding alone will yield a profit on the gain consumed, and the hogs get as fat after the calves, while their gains will be clear profit. It has been demonstrated that a bushel of grain will make a greater gain on a calf than on a yearling; a greater gain on a yearling than on a two-year-old, etc. To illustrate: If a bushel of corn makes five pounds of gain on an aged steer, a calf of the same quality will gain ten pounds on the same quantity, or double, and often more than double. There lies the profit in calf feeding.

"I can take three calves and make them increase two pounds a day on the same feed needed to make one mature steer gain two pounds. That is six pounds gain on calves against one on the steer. Double the money can be made feeding calves that can be made on two-year-olds. A man must feed stock with good blood, and he will not be in financial trouble. It is a far better system than putting two and three-year-olds into the feed lot."

NO-HORN BEEF BEST.

A western wit in referring to the elimination of the long-horned bovine by the dehorning process, refers to the subject thus: "The bovine aborigines have gone from the western ranges forever." A Texas cowboy thus refers to the range fact and its assistance in modern beef building:

"With the business aspect of the cattle busi-

ness came other features of economy. The native bulls were sent to market and animals of the best beef strain were made head of the herd. Horns that were not bred out were removed by mechanical means. The result has been greater capacity of the cattle cars, for the reason that close packing is now possible, as well as greater profit in feeding for the reason that there is now no boss of the feed lot. Robbed of his horns the steer is just the equal of any other steer.

"The Texas ranch now is unlike the Texas range of a few years ago. It is a business proposition. As such it has an outlook that is bright and at the same time not cheerful. The business is profitable; but the land is in demand for homes. The man with a hoe has taken away piecemeal the ranges until the latter are crowded into the one time arid belt. Even this is being taken rapidly away from the cowmen in Oklahoma and the States where homestead laws are in force. Texas alone has no government land. But the Texas range country is largely school land, and arrangements are being made for the sale of that, and it is believed the farmers will get a good share of it. The prospect for the cowman is therefore one of intensive industry, just as intensive farming has come to take the place of the makeshift methods of other days when a farm was to be had for the taking.

"There is no more frontier. The United States has become almost fully inhabited and the stockraiser of the future will be like the farmer of the present or the stockraiser of the present in the States where fine stock is produced."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Isaac B. Praverly, Glasgow; Robert Rankin, F. Hutchinson, Liverpool; C. Bickenbach, Berlin; O. H. Falk, J. C. Seale, Antwerp; William Lander, Manchester; R. H. Bartholomew, Montreal; L. B. Brinson, St. Louis; E. J. Whittlesey, Minneapolis; W. T. G. Bristol, L. Richards, H. M. Hooker, Seth Catlin, Chicago.

Memberships at \$350 to \$400.

JOINT INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

The agreement by Texas and Kansas on a joint inspection of cattle clears the old dual inspection nightmare out of the way. The whole matter was simply one of States' rights and not the cattle themselves. Now, one joint inspection goes and Texas cattle may now leave any point in the "Lone Star" State and slip through to Kansas points without fear of further molestation. The Santa Fe Railroad alone handles 350 cars of stock daily.

AN INTELLIGENT BEEF BUILDER.

Professor F. R. Marshall, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College, has just accepted the position of head of the live stock division on Brookmont Farms, the property of A. E. Cook, Odebolt, Iowa.

Professor Marshall is Canadian by birth; born at Kingston, Ontario. Desiring a broader and more thorough knowledge of the underlying principles of agriculture, and more especially the work of animal husbandry, he entered the Ontario Agricultural College, from which he later on graduated with very high honors, winning many prizes of distinction.

After graduation he returned to the home

farm and pursued his chosen work successfully for about one year.

A desire for more knowledge enticed him to leave his native land and come to the United States, where he entered the Iowa Agricultural College, pursuing special work under Professors Curtiss and Craig. In one year's time he received his bachelor's degree, and was elected assistant to Professor Craig. Since then he has been advanced to Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry. He has always been a regular teacher and a close student from an investigation standpoint. Brookmont Farms have become quite noted on account of the large feeding experiments being conducted there. In the future this work will be continued and extensive breeding operations will be added.

This is another instance in which private enterprise has offered greater remuneration than a state institution, and secured a good man.

MOVEMENT OF INTERNAL COMMERCE.

A summary of domestic trade movements for the first quarter of 1903 is presented in the March Summary of Internal Commerce, issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It shows that for the three months comprising the first quarter of the current year, the receipts of livestock at five leading markets were 7,607,901 head, compared with 8,030,882 head last year and 7,646,572 head in the preceding years, for corresponding periods. A comparison of traffic operations shows that to the end of March, 1903, the same five markets received 144,876 cars of stock, whereas 141,275 cars were credited to the corresponding quarter of 1902, and 112,332 cars in 1901. A noticeable feature in the market is the increase in the number of cattle, sheep and horses, accompanied by a numerical decrease in hogs, but an extraordinary increase in the average weight of hogs, the average weight at Kansas City for March, 1903, being 30 pounds greater than in March, 1902.

The stocks of cut meats at five reporting markets on March 31, 1903, was 231,962,052 pounds, compared with 306,214,553 pounds on the same date a year ago. This is a reduction of 24.2 per cent. A comparison of receipts of hogs at five markets shows a reduction of 20.2 per cent.

EATS A KANSAS MEAL.

When President Roosevelt put his foot under the table at the Executive Mansion, Topeka, Kan., to enjoy the Governor's official dinner to him, he faced a strictly Arkansas dinner. It was made almost exclusively from Kansas materials. The meats were Kansas meats, the breads of Kansas flour from wheat grown in Kansas wheat fields. Every other substantial dish was Kansas grown. The coffee, sugar and some "trimmings" were imported. The dinner showed what a resourceful food kingdom Kansas was. It was also to show the President what Kansas could do in the farming line. The Governor was careful as to the items and their origin. He said:

"I'll see to ordering the meal myself, and it will be a Kansas meal from start to finish. We will show the President that Kansas can raise enough of a variety of products to make an excellent meal without any special outside aid. I am not sure whether I can procure any Kansas beet sugar, and we shall, of course, have to use a few 'foreign' trimmings, but the dinner will be essentially a Kansas meal."

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

CATTLE.—The cattle market on Monday of this week was heavily supplied, receipts being estimated on that day at 25,000, but the official count shows 26,772 arrived that day. However, the trade ruled strong on desirable steers at an advance of 15c. over the low time of last week, and a good clearance was made fairly early in the day. Top cattle selling at \$5.40, and buyers wanted good cattle when they paid 5c. and above for them. Stockers and feeders were in good demand, and sold at the top notch of the season—\$5.12½—for two loads, 44 head of Angus feeders. Butchers' stock ruled strong, excepting for the common cutters and canners, which were in very poor demand, and sold to speculators principally at a decline of 15¢@25c. from last week's closing prices, packers seemingly being out of the market for that class of cattle. On Tuesday, with the usual light run the market ruled strong at Monday's quotations. Some desirable butchers' stock selling 10c. higher. Receipts to-day (Wednesday), 19,000. Market on steers is barely steady for choice grades—others a shade lower. Good butchers' stock active and 10c. higher. Common canners steady at Monday's decline. The prospects are favorable for fairly liberal receipts for some time to come and between now and July 1, if salesmen are able to advance prices 25¢@50c. per cwt., they will be doing well. Cattle feeders should take into consideration the fact that there are a great many cattle on feed in the corn belt and in addition to this there are 50,000 and 60,000 head in the distilleries that will come forward before July 1, as contracts expire at that time. After July 1, or along the fore part of that month and during August and September, lighter receipts are looked for and a corresponding hardening of values.

The hog trade is on the toboggan slide. With 48,194 hogs Monday they took off 15c. The only strange thing about the trade on that day is that prices were not forced 25c. lower. Tuesday, with 17,000 fresh arrivals, the market ruled again 5¢@10c. lower, and to-day, with an estimated run of 25,000, prices are again 10c. lower, and prospects are \$7.10@7.15 will be the extreme top of the market, and it takes a good drove of hogs to touch the 7c. mark. The future of the hog market certainly looks lower notwithstanding the fact that supplies are moderate in the country for the demand is exceedingly limited.

The recent severe decline on sheep, amounting to about \$1.50 per cwt., has been partially regained owing to light receipts and a good stiff demand. We do not expect to see prices as high again as they were at the recent high time, but believe that the greater part of the decline will be regained during the coming month. Choice clipped lambs are selling from \$6.50@7; choice clipped wethers around \$5.50; fancy heavy clipped ewes, \$5.25@5.50.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 31,300; last week, 26,100; same week last year, 16,000. There has been better Eastern and export demand this week, but fat steers broke 20c. up to Tuesday. Light run since has enabled them to regain nearly all this, and prices are almost at high notch of season. Buyers have made more destination between ripe cattle and half-fat kinds. She stuff has been plentiful. Fat, good weight cows have held up, but light heifers and canning cows are lower, especially grassy stuff. Toppy stockers and feeders are steady; but others weak. Grass quarantines are 25c. lower; top fat steers, \$5.40.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 47,700; last week, 38,000; same week last year, 43,800. Hog prices at Kansas City showed sharp

declines the first two days, but have changed little since. Net loss for the week, 15c. To-day's market is strong with a top of \$7.05, and bulk selling from \$6.75 to \$6.95. Strength in provisions kept up prices yesterday and to-day. Quality has been good, but liberal marketing points to further declines.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 24,300; last week, 32,800; same week last year, 11,500. Sheep and lamb prices have improved each day this week, and to-day mutton values make sensational gain, Texas and Arizona grass sheep being 15c. to 25c. better than yesterday with the most active market seen recently. Woolled lambs are again up to 7c. Clipped Texans bring \$4.75 and Arizonas \$5.50 to-day. Woolled wethers are worth \$5.25; ewes 5c.

Hides are higher. Green salted 7c.; side brands under 40 lbs., 5c.; bulls, 6½c.; un-cured 1c. less; butcher hides, 14½c.

Packers' purchases:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,156	16,970	4,081
Fowler	663	5,065	876
S. & S. Co.	3,007	5,119	4,821
Swift	5,642	10,476	7,477
Cudahy	3,348	8,768	6,831
Ruddy	690	60	588

OMAHA

(For this review see page 35.)

WOOL, GREASE AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 20.)

acids forming emulsions with the latter), the dried wool can first be exhausted with ether, dissolving the fat and a small quantity of the soaps, which are separated by washing the etherized solution with water at ordinary temperature.

In this way the constituents of the wool are classed as: (1) Fatty substances, soluble in ether; (2), suint, soluble in water and partially in alcohol; and, (3) wool, properly so-called. The following analyses illustrate the preceding remarks:

	Viscous Wool, Schulze & Barber	Wool of Rambouillet Sheep, Maercker & Schulze	Wool of Meadow Sheep, Maercker & Schulze
	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.
Moisture	23.48	12.28	13.28
Fat	7.17	14.66	34.19
Successive extractions:			
Soluble in water (suint) ..	21.13	21.83	9.76
Soluble in alcohol	0.35	0.55	0.89
Soluble in dilute chlorhydric acid	1.45	5.64	1.39
Soluble in ether and alcohol	0.29	0.57	.....
Pure wool	43.20	20.83	32.11
Insoluble impurities ..	2.93	23.64	8.38

From these analyses it would seem that the percentage of fat in the third species of wool is much greater than that of the two others. On the other hand, the extracts of ordinary wool contain much more of the alkaline soaps. The soaps facilitate the separation of the fats by washing. This explains the imperfect scouring obtained by washing viscous wools.

According to Herbig, the percentage of fats in wools is: Crude wool of New Zealand, about 16 per cent.; of Australia, about 16 per cent.; of South America, about 13.2 per cent.; of Russia (viscous wool, about 6.6 per cent. of fats.

Heiden has given an analysis of merino wool as follows: Water, 10.44 per cent.; fat, 27.02 per cent.; pure wool fiber, 59.60 per cent.; ash, 1.03 per cent.; earthy matter, 1.91 per cent. The ash gives the following results: Ferric oxide, 17.61 per cent.; lime, 23.91 per cent.; magnesia, 5.81 per cent.; potash, 18.54 per cent.; soda, 2.64 per cent.; carbonic acid, 3.03 per cent.; chlorine, 0.79 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 3.66 per cent.; silicic acid, 24.57 per cent.

CHEMISTRY AND UTILIZATION OF THE WASH-WATERS.

According to Vauquelin, Chevreul, Ulbrich and Reich, Hartmann and others, the part of the natural impurities soluble in water is composed essentially of suint, potassium oleate and stearate and potassic salts of other non-volatile acids, as well as small quantities of alkaline combinations, of volatile acids, such as acetic and valerianic acids, chlorides, sulphates, phosphates and ammoniacal salts. The wash-waters of crude wools are in general alkaline, in consequence of the presence of potassic carbonate, and, according to Hummel, organic salts of potassium. There are also wools of which the wash-waters are entirely free from potassic carbonates, and which contain marked quantities of potassic soap. The latter acts through the saponifying influence of the alkaline carbonate on the fatty bodies of the wool, a hypothesis which, according to Schulze, agrees with the presence of free cholesterine in the suint. The solution of suint evaporated, and the residue dried, would contain about 60 per cent. of organic and about 40 per cent. of mineral substances.

Maercker and Schulze analyzed the ash of suint and obtained the following results:

Potash	58.94	63.45
Soda	2.76	traces
Lime	2.44	2.19
Magnesia	1.07	0.85
Ferric oxide	traces	traces
Chlorine	4.25	3.83
Sulphuric acid	3.13	3.20
Phosphoric acid	0.73	0.70
Silicic acid	1.39	1.07
Carbonic acid	25.79	25.34

(Proceeding mostly from the combustion of organic substances.)

The analysis of the ash by Maumene and Rogelet accords very well with the above results. Still there is occasion to remark that Maumene has thought he could affirm the absence of soda in suint. On the contrary, Jacquelin states that he has always found some in the potashes of suint—a fact confirmed by Balard, who, however, expresses a doubt as to its pre-existence or its accidental introduction in the production of the potash.

Chevreul determined the presence in suint of twenty-nine different compounds, comprising numerous acids, of which the greater part were combined with potassium, and the rest with ammonium, calcium, magnesium, etc. Among these acids he described a new type, which he called alinic acid.

Buisine has studied suint closely, and, according to him, wash-water contains free carbonic acid, ammonium carbonate, proceeding from the decomposition of the urea, and potassium carbonate, proceeding from a kind of fermentation of certain constituents of the suint. As fatty acids, he has determined acetic, propionic, butyric, valerianic, caproic, oenanthylic, capric, stearic, oleic and cerotic

(Continued on page 35.)

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 28.)

But it is hardly likely that there are reasons sufficient as yet for permanently straightened out market conditions.

It had been a surprising feature this week, in the early month, of the lard options standing lower than the later deliveries, thus making both July and September higher than May, although for ribs and pork there continues a substantial difference in favor of May.

The home demands are of a conservative order; the more important trading is coming from the South, and perhaps this is hardly less than usual, since consumption there keeps to hog products and would not be materially diverted even with a more important difference in the prices of hog and cattle meats.

The fact that Europe is taking hold of supplies in this country in a very restricted way, and that it is likely to buy only as against actual needs until at least the fall months, does not greatly interfere with the sentiment here, since it is realized that stocks of the products in this country cannot accumulate materially meanwhile.

The exports last week were some 4,000,000 pounds less of both lard and meats than in the corresponding week of the previous year, and for the season thus far, from November 1 to April 25, the shipments are short of meats by 50,312,534 pounds, as compared with the same time of the previous year, and larger than then by only 8,619,014 pounds lard, as against a very marked increase in the lard shipments as shown only a few weeks since. The exports in the season are 303,005,322 pounds meats and 305,642,567 pounds lard, against 353,317,856 pounds meats and 297,023,553 pounds lard, in the previous year, for the same time.

In New York there has been hesitating trading all through the week and unsettled prices. Exporters have been doing very little in lard, but they have bought mess pork more freely. The compound lard business has been fairly active. The city cutters have had slow sales for bellies, for which prices have ruled rather weak. In fact, the entire list of meats is at prices more favorable to buyers and ribs have been very cautious.

Sales for week to present writing: 950 bbls. mess pork at \$18.25@18.75; 425 bbls. short clear do. at \$18.75@20.50; 150 bbls. family do. at \$18.75@19, chiefly at \$19; 600 tes. Western steam lard, on private terms (quoted at \$9.50); 500 tes. city lard at \$9.10 @9.80 (compound lard, \$7.37½@7.75); 39,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 9¼c. for 12 lbs. average, 9½c. for 14 lbs. average, 10¼c. for 10 lbs. average, and 10½c. for smoking do.; 100 bxs. Eastern clear bellies at 10½@10¾c.; 100 bxs. Eastern dry salted backs at 9@9¼c.; 2,000 green bellies at 10¼c.; 3,000 green hams at 11½@11¾c.; 4,000 pickled hams at 11¼@12¼c.; 2,800 pickled shoulders at 8¼@9c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 1,078 bbls. pork, 7,636,955 lbs. lard, 8,852,753 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,846 bbls. pork, 11,455,748 lbs. lard, 12,477,143 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—There continues an unsettled market for barreled, with fair supplies on sale, and a restricted order for business; but tierced is a little more firmly held. City extra India mess, tes., quoted at \$17.50@18.50; barreled, extra mess at \$9; family at \$12@12.50; packet at \$10.50@11.

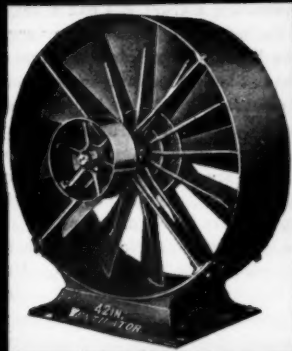
PATENTS.

No. 722,512. Egg-carrier.—Henry S. Jenne, Oneida, N. Y. Filed Dec. 8, 1902. Serial No. 134,271.

No. 722,513.—Vacuum-pan.—John Lang, Matthew Blake and Robert A. Smart, Greenock, Scotland, said Lang assignor to said Blake and Smart. Filed July 17, 1902. Serial No. 115,987.

No. 722,528. Fertilizer-feeder.—Abraham L. Miner and Sidney T. West, Kankakee, Ill. Filed July 22, 1902. Serial No. 116,507.

No. 723,126. Combined Cotton-chopper and Cultivator. Michael A. Beard, Springfield,



"ABC" HEATING VENTILATING DRYING MECHANICAL DRAFT APPARATUS

FANS AND BLOWERS FOR ALL PURPOSES

CATALOGUES ON REQUEST

AMERICAN BLOWER CO

DETROIT, MICH.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

LONDON

La. Filed April 9, 1902. Serial No. 101,983.

No. 723,215. Garbage-bucket. Elizabeth C. Seaman, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Iron Clad Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Filed Jan. 22, 1901. Serial No. 44,235.

No. 12,100. Re-issue. Soap Cutter and Spreader. John J. Gaynor, Indianapolis, Ind., assignor by direct and mesne assignments, of two-thirds to Frank Maus Favre and Anthony Harmon, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed June 11, 1901. Serial No. 64,344. Original No. 600,814, dated Oct. 30, 1900.

No. 724,225. Double-dasher Churn.—Andrew J. Williams, Pioneer, Iowa, assignor of one-half to John H. Karnes, Pioneer, Iowa. Filed Aug. 4, 1902. Serial No. 118,263.

No. 724,249. Apparatus for Depilating Skins and Furs.—Andre Billand, Paris, France. Filed April 25, 1902. Serial No. 104,625.

No. 724,308. Rotary Churn.—John T. Marsh, Farmer City, Ill. Filed Oct. 23, 1902. Serial No. 128,493.

No. 724,331. Incrustation Preventive and Method of Manufacture.—Alphonso Raymond, Thomas Scotcher and David Perry, Bobrik, Russia. Filed Jan. 8, 1901. Serial No. 42,554.

No. 724,334. Cheese Cutter and Slice-discharger.—John H. Rose, Shreveport, La. Filed Dec. 19, 1902. Serial No. 135,886.

No. 724,356. Hay Shock Ventilator and Safety Stack-bottom.—Stephen P. White and Jacob C. Miller, Pulaski, Tenn. Filed Jan. 5, 1903. Serial No. 137,914.

No. 724,371. Brush Machine.—Edward F. Abbey, Toledo, Ohio. Filed May 24, 1902. Serial No. 108,857.

No. 724,385. Elevator Gate Operating Mechanism. John E. W. Fogal, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Quincy Elevator Gate Company, Quincy, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Filed Dec. 20, 1902. Serial No. 136,030.

No. 724,554. Apparatus for preserving perishable food products. Charles E. Davis, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Elmer A. Sperry, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed February 9, 1901. Serial No. 46,593.

No. 724,553. Process of preserving perishable food products. Charles E. Davis, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Elmer A. Sperry, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed February 9, 1901. Serial No. 46,592.

No. 724,565. Fertilizer. Albert Frank, Charlottenburg and Herman Freudenberg, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, assignors to Cyanid-Gesellschaft, M. B. A. Filed November 26, 1901. Serial No. 83,762.

No. 724,618. Process for solidifying and toughening oils. Joseph E. Scammell and Ernest A. Muskett, London, England. Filed Nov. 4, 1901. Serial No. 81,104.

No. 724,640. Cream-separator. John W. Whitlock, Libertyville, Iowa. Filed January 10, 1903. Serial No. 138,553.

No. 724,771. Soap-mold. Victor Alexa, Chicago, Ill., assignor to William Schriddle, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 26, 1902. Serial No. 113,358.

No. 724,813. Cotton-compress. James K. Cochran, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to Joseph A. Simpson, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 11, 1902. Serial No. 93,612.

No. 724,815. Device for removing impurities from boiler feed-water. George T. Conkling and Charles C. Mitchell, Plainfield, N. J. Filed June 7, 1902. Serial No. 110,615.

No. 724,824. Meat-chopper. Richard Deumer, Oakland, Cal. Filed July 8, 1902. Serial No. 114,816.

No. 724,908. Bean-preserving device. Roswell R. Maxson, Charlotte, Mich. Filed December 10, 1902. Serial No. 134,672.

No. 724,998. Churn. George Geer, Richmond, Va., assignor of one-half to Charles E. Buck, Richmond, Va. Filed December 17, 1902. Serial No. 135,514.

You Need a Duplicator



If you ever have to write the same thing 3, 10, 20 or 30 times. Work is done in minutes instead of hours! **THE BENSINGER RAPID DUPLICATOR** is absolutely guaranteed preferable and superior to Mimeograph, Hektograph, also to the latter's many various forms of gelatine coated surfaces. The cap-size outfit, only \$5.00, will last years in constant use, and is practically indestructible. Reproduces typewritten and penwritten work with equal satisfaction.

Write to-day for Free Pamphlet.

N. C. BENSINGER CO.

246 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
Rialto Building.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, April 22.....	20,016	1,473	29,873	13,311
Thursday, April 23.....	4,000	4,000	19,000	14,000
Friday, April 24.....	847	140	18,230	1,932
Saturday, April 25.....	99	209	8,480	617
Sunday, April 27.....	26,772	852	48,104	15,177
Monday, April 28.....	2,807	4,411	17,004	14,800
Tuesday, April 29.....	19,000	1,500	25,000	12,000
Wednesday, April 30.....	50,980	8,262	130,445	64,513
Total last week.....	46,519	8,316	122,250	51,740
Same week last year.....	45,103	7,548	130,173	60,233

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, April 22.....	6,778	15	1,904	604
Thursday, April 23.....	5,073	119	3,802	2,425
Friday, April 24.....	2,185	206	1,864	630
Saturday, April 25.....	126	...	1,954	684
Sunday, April 27.....	7,172	99	7,587	810
Monday, April 28.....	3,393	110	2,911	673
Tuesday, April 29.....	4,000	50	2,000	1,000
Wednesday, April 30.....	21,901	619	14,311	7,170
Total last week.....	14,134	301	20,411	7,303
Same week last year.....	15,708	629	13,339	8,260

Receipts of the year thus far, compared with the same time last year:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
--	---------	---------	-------	--------	-------

1903	1,043,883	2,835,671	1,253,054	96,345	94,183
1902	932,931	3,024,300	1,139,015	94,183	...

Increase	110,952	...	93,139	2,192	...
Decrease	400,808	...	...	...	...

The estimated receipts of live stock for the week ending May 2 are as follows: 57,000 cattle, 13,000 hogs and 65,000 sheep against 45,203 cattle, 139,073 hogs and 50,233 sheep a year ago and 61,018 cattle, 156,013 hogs and 60,807 sheep two years ago.

For the week ending April 25 packers slaughtered 123,200 hogs against 98,200 for the week ending April 18, and 103,200 one year ago. Two years ago the figures were 124,700 and three years ago 128,100.

CATTLE.

Choice heaves, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.....	\$5.50@5.65
Choice to extra heaves.....	5.10@5.40
Fair to good export and shipping steers.....	4.00@5.00
Medium beef steers.....	4.20@4.50
Plain to waxy beef steers.....	3.95@4.15
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.50@3.90
Good to choice feeders.....	4.00@4.85
Good to choice heifers.....	3.90@4.00
Poor to plain stockers and feeders.....	2.75@3.00
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	3.20@4.20
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.60@3.15
Common to good culling cows.....	1.60@2.50
Bulls, poor to choice.....	2.50@4.40
Veal calves, good to fancy.....	5.25@6.40
Calves, common to fancy.....	3.50@5.00
Corn-fed Western steers.....	3.65@5.50
Texas bulls and grass steers.....	2.75@3.20
Texas steers, fair to common.....	3.75@4.00

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy shipping.....	\$6.95@7.10
Good to choice heavy packing.....	6.90@7.00
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	6.75@6.90
Selected butcher weights.....	6.90@7.05
Assorted light, 150 to 195 lbs.....	6.00@6.90
Common to good light mixed.....	6.00@6.80
Thin to choice, 50 to 130 lb. lots.....	6.30@6.70
Stags and rough lots.....	4.00@6.00

SHEEP.

Choice to prime native ewes.....	\$5.00@5.65
Plain to mixed lots.....	3.50@5.00
Fair to prime Western yearlings.....	4.75@5.35
Fair to fancy native and Western ewes.....	4.25@5.50
Plain ewes and breeding stock.....	3.60@4.00
Culls and tail-end lots.....	2.25@3.00
Native lambs, poor to fair.....	3.25@3.25
Good to prime native lambs.....	5.50@6.85
Fair to prime Western lambs.....	5.25@7.00
Spring lambs.....	4.75@8.00

Woolled stock at 25@50 per cwt. premium.

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
George M. Sterne & Son.)

Our provision market has had a very sharp decline during the past week, due very largely to the liquidation of May holdings of lard and ribs. The selling out of a number of long lines held by parties here and at outside points, who have apparently waited until the last minute hoping that the bull leaders, who are supposed to be long of considerable product, would advance prices in order to scare in the shorts, and on such an advance they expected to unload their lines of May product at good profits. Unfortunately they did not figure the thing out correctly, and at the last moment they have been compelled to dump their holdings at a very considerable loss; and, as a consequence, the entire line of provision options have been very sharply raided down, and many other holders of the July and September stuff have been compelled to sacrifice their holdings.

The bull leaders have undoubtedly seen that this result was probable, and have therefore refrained from buying the May option, though they have in some instances been moderate buyers of the July and September, for instance to-day we believe they were good buyers of July and September lard and ribs, helping materially to cause the 10@15c. rally from the low point of the day. Market closes to-day at a fair rally, and with the finishing of this May liquidation in the next few days and the publication of the stocks on hand here and at Western points, which we believe will make a fairly bullish showing, we anticipate a moderate further rally, and if the cash trade sets in good and strong, as is generally expected, we may have at least a portion of the advance which we have predicted during the past few weeks.

LARD.—Cash market advanced 7½c., closing at \$9.27½; loose, \$8.90. Shipments, 1,400; same day last year, 1,400 tons. Liverpool 9d. lower, at 47s. 3d. Hogs West, 66,000, against 72,000 same day last week, and 75,000 same day last year. To-morrow, 23,000. Top price, \$7.12½; leaf lard, 8½c.; extra neutral, 10c. sellers. Market opened weak, but began to rally almost immediately, and very few sales were made below last night's close. On good buying, apparently to some extent by the packers and local shorts taking profits on recent sales, market rallied 12½c. on May and 7½c. to 10c.

on the July and September, but the entire rally was not held at the close. The situation is still largely dominated by the May liquidation, and until that is settled and stocks here and abroad are published, it is hard to give a decided opinion as to the trend of value for the immediate future. Loose lard market unsettled; sales reported at ¾c. under May; some are quoting at a shade lower than this.

STEARINES.—The market continues very much mixed. Large sales of prime oleo stearine in New York at 9c. Makers here are holding at 10c. One or two cars can be bought at river points at 9½c. No. 2 is quotable at 9c. here; mutton stearine, 10c.; lard stearine, 10½@10¾c.; tallow stearine, 6¾@7c.; grease stearine, 5¾@6½c.

OLEO OIL.—The demand is light; stocks are exceedingly large; prices are unchanged. Extra is quotable at 8¾@9c.; No. 2 at 8¾@8½c.; No. 3, 7¼@7½c.; oleo stock, 7¼@9c.

TALLOW.—London cables report 800 casks offered, 300 sold at unchanged to 3d. lower. Our markets are unchanged; some small sales reported. Choice packers' edible, 7c.; Eastern stock, 6¾c.; prime packers, 6¾@6½c.; No. 1 packers, 5½@5¾c.; No. 2 packers, 4¾@4½c.; city renderers, 5½@5¾c.; choice renderers, 6¼c.; No. 2 cuntry, 4¾c.; "B" cuntry, 5½c.

GREASES.—Continue in fair request at unchanged prices. Choice "A" white, 7½@7¾c.; ordinary, 6¾c.; "B" white, 6@6½c.; house, 4¾@4½c.; yellow, 4¾@4½c.; brown, 4½@4¾c.; glue stock, 4¾c.; neatfoot stock, 4¾c.; bone, 5@5½c., according to quality.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market little more active to-day. Prices look a little weaker. Slight inquiry off summer yellow, but sellers are holding too high for much trading. Bleaching prime summer yellow spot 4½c.; summer yellow soap grade, 35½@36½c. All loose Chicago. Crude in the Valley, 33@37c., according to quality.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated on a basis of 63 to 65 per cent. fatty acid, 2½c. Regular on a basis of 50 per cent. fatty acid, 1.20@1.25.

PROVISION LETTER

(Special to The National Provisioner from G. D. For-
syth & Co.)

Receipts of hogs at Chicago this week were 136,124, against 128,947 for corresponding week last year. Estimated receipts for Monday, 28,000, and for next week, 135,000. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 11½; 12@14 ave., nominally 11¼; 14@16 ave., nominally 11; 18@20 ave., nominally 11. Green picnic, 5@6 ave., nominally 8¼; 6@8 ave., nominally 8¼; 8@10 ave., nominally 8¼. Green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 8¼@8½; 12@14 ave., nominally 8¼@8½. Green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 12¼.

How Can I Make Money?

Shall I Buy or Sell?

A VITAL QUESTION IN THE CAREER OF
EVERY BUSINESS MAN **BECAUSE** THE

RIGHT ANSWER MEANS PROFITS

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN

WHEAT, CORN, OATS, PORK?

IF SO, CALL ON US FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL HELP YOU IN DECIDING HOW TO TRADE

Send in Your Name—Statistics are Free

TRADE WITH US

"STERNE"
RIALTO, CHICAGO

OMAHA MARKET LETTER.

CATTLE.—There have been unusually heavy receipts for the past ten days, and April supplies will undoubtedly be the heaviest ever received. The market has ruled down, but the surprising part of it is that the decline has not been at all serious. Yesterday there were nearly 8,000 cattle on sale, the heaviest run since along last November, and yet prices only went off about a dime, and current quotations are not over 10¢5c. lower than last week. Good to choice 1,300 to 1,550-lb. beefs are quoted \$5@5.35; good 1,150 to 1,400-lb. beefs \$4.70@4.95, and fair to good 1,000 to 1,250-lb. beefs at \$4.50@4.70, with common half-fat and warmed-up grades around \$4.25@4.50, and from that down. Cows and heifers sell at an extreme range of \$1.75@4.50, with fair to good butcher stock largely around \$3.25@3.85. The trade in stockers and feeders has been active as a rule, with prices strong. Choice yearlings and two readily bring \$4.75@5, and it is rather inferior stuff that sells down around \$3@3.75. These prices indicate an abundance of feed in the country, a scarcity of young cattle and abounding faith in the future of the fat cattle market.

HOGS.—The market has been on the bogan, and prices are 15¢20c. lower than a week ago. Heavy receipts at all points have made packers bearish, and although there has been a well sustained demand prices have naturally shaded lower. Heavy and butcher weight grades still command the usual premium and light weights, unless choice and even, sell very irregularly. For the bulk of the hogs, however, the range of prices is comparatively narrow and well up to Eastern markets. Tops brought \$7 to-day, and trading was mostly "under the hill" at \$6.90 @6.95.

SHEEP.—Although supplies have been only moderate, there has been little recovery from the recent \$1@1.25 decline, and prices appear to be going still lower every day. Choice woolled lambs are quoted up to \$7; clipped lambs, \$6.10; clipped yearlings, \$5; clipped wethers, \$4.75, and clipped ewes, \$4.25. There has been no trading of consequence in feeder sheep, and lambs and values are quoted considerably lower.

WOOL, GREASE AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 32.)

acids. These exist in the state of potassic salts. Among the other definite compounds are benzoic acid, proceeding from the decomposition of hippuric acid, and lactic, hippuric, oxalic and succinic acids, glycol, leucine, tyrosine, fatty bodies in a state of emulsion, phenol, in the state of potassium phenylsulphate, and certain coloring substances.

The recent wash-waters contain little ammonia; after prolonged repose the percentage of this compound increases materially, varying from 0.38 gramme per liter at the start to 2.40 grammes per liter at the end of ten months; the scouring water in the latter case having a density of 0.1, and giving a residue of 206 grammes per liter. The ammonia is found in the state of carbonate, proceeding from the decomposition of the urea in the suint.

Buisine has discovered in these waters the presence of mono-methylamine and tri-methylamine, contained in the proportion of four parts of the first and one part of the last for ninety-five parts of ammonia. The formation of volatile organic acids, under the influence of micro-organisms in the scouring waters, reached its culminating point at the end of eight or ten days. He separates these acids, which are in the state of potassic salts, by evaporating the waters dry, exhausting the residue with alcohol, decomposing the alcoholic solution with phosphoric acid, and distilling

with the aid of steam. The acids liberated are then etherized by ethylation, fractionated and saponified.

Utilization of the Wash-Waters.—Numerous processes have been prepared for this purpose, but few of them have received practical sanction. Among the latter is the extraction of potash proposed by MM. Maumene and Rogelet. This operation is effected by the evaporation of the dry extract in gas retorts, with production on one hand of lighting gas, and on the other a residue furnishing crude potash by lixiviation.

Still, to-day suint is treated with reference to potash salts, only this manufacture is combined with the extraction of the fat. The yield in crude potash is about 142 kil. per 5,000 kil. of the washed wool, and its average composition is: K₂CO₃, 78.5 per cent.; KCl, 5.7; K₂SO₄, 2.8; Na₂SO₄, 4.6; insoluble matters, 5; organic matters, 3 per cent.

MM. Legrand and Dubernard have proposed to extract ammonia from suint. M. Havrez has developed a process of conversion of the compounds into yellow cyanide and potassic cyanide. The dry distillation of the suint furnishes a residue, consisting of an intimate mixture of potassium carbonate and highly nitrated carbon which, mixed with iron filings, gives a good yield in ferro-cyanide. More recently Messrs. Havrez and Bailly have patented a process for the manufacture of saltpeter with suint. A. and P. Buisine, in the course of their scientific researches, have indicated a process of extraction of capric acid from the wash-waters. M. Wingfield has elaborated a process for extracting suintine and separating certain products designed as lubricants or as leather grease.

Recently A. and P. Buisine have proposed an industrial process for extracting volatile organic acids from the scouring waters. This process consists in distilling in a jet of steam the waters left to fermentation, with the addition of a quantity of sulphuric acid. With these acids a considerable quantity of ammonia can be extracted without loss of potassic carbonate. The mixture of the volatile fatty acids may be utilized for the manufacture of acetones; methyl-acetone and superior tones, known under the name of acetone oil, has been proposed as a denaturant of alcohol.

(To be continued.)

Chicago Provision Market Prices

RANGE OF PRICES.
SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.65	9.70	9.65	9.65
July	9.65	9.70	9.65	9.65
January	9.65	9.67	9.62	9.62
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.80
July	9.67	9.67	9.65	9.65
September	9.60	9.60	9.57	9.57½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	18.20	18.20	18.17	18.17
July	17.50	17.50	17.45	17.45
September	17.15	17.15	17.10	17.10

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.52	9.55	9.42½	9.42½
July	9.55	9.57½	9.55	9.50
January	9.35	9.55	9.52½	9.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.65	9.70	9.62½	9.62½
July	9.57	9.57½	9.55	9.55
September	9.50	9.50	9.47½	9.47½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	18.25	18.25	18.00	18.07
July	17.32	17.42½	17.32½	17.35
September	17.07	17.07½	17.00	16.97

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.35	9.35	9.20	9.20
July	9.45	9.47	9.30	9.30
September	9.45	9.45	9.30	9.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.50	9.53	9.40	9.40
July	9.45	9.50	9.37½	9.37½
September	9.37½	9.42½	9.32½	9.32½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	17.95	18.15	17.60	17.60
July	17.30	17.30	16.92½	16.92
September	16.82½	16.90	16.57½	16.17

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.20	9.32½	9.20	9.27
July	9.32½	9.40	9.30	9.40
September	9.30	9.40	9.30	9.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.45	9.47½	9.45	9.47½
July	9.40	9.47½	9.40	9.47½
September	9.30	9.40	9.30	9.42½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	17.60	18.00	17.60	18.00
July	16.90	17.07½	16.90	17.15
September	16.50	16.72½	16.50	16.75

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.32	9.32	9.27	9.27
July	9.42	9.45	9.40	9.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.52	9.52	9.52	9.52
July	9.50	9.52	9.47	9.50
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	18.00	18.00	17.80	17.87
July	17.12	17.20	17.12	17.15

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	17.90	17.97	17.90	17.95
July	17.12	17.15	16.95	17.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.25	9.25	9.10	9.12@9.15
July	9.37	9.37	9.22	9.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.52	9.52	9.35	9.40
July	9.47	9.50	9.35	9.40

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending April 25, 1903, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination	Oil		Beef.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs. & Pgs.	Lard.
		Cake.	Cheese.						
Ivornia, Liverpool	1213	2117	797	53	510	73	364	4950
Canadian, Liverpool	466	.....	300	.....	182	740
Germanic, Liverpool	1786	1385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Cedric, Liverpool	302	.....	.....	.....	100	100
Philadelphia, Southampton	574	2126	.....	.....	.....	18	25	650
Manitou, London	3802	158	.....	25	.....	25	.....	9700
Llandaff City, Bristol	705	509	90	50	.....	.....	.....	2870
Bristol City, Bristol	209	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4250
Toronto, Hull	552	.....	.....	.....	35	805	7109
Buffalo, Hull	595	.....	25	.....	.....	645	6492
Titian, Manchester	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	334	2082
Manhasset, Leith	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	375
Astoria, Glasgow	821	100	133	50	.....	400	615
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	75	305	100	125	50	115	5145
Statedam, Rotterdam	4500	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	215	531
Zeeland, Antwerp	9160	50	.....	5	.....	35	168	1419
British King, Antwerp	12000	25	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	150	.....	.....	125
Barbarossa, Bremen	163	.....	50	1100
Kentucky, Baltic	100	.....	25	13	5	220	2625
Gera, Mediterranean	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Perugia, Mediterranean	662	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	332
Palatia, Mediterranean	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
York Castle, South Africa	10	.....	.....	.....	394
Nithsdale, South Africa	155
Lowenburg, South Africa	610
Total	28240	9444	8196	458	1183	664	291	4278
Last week	19633	3423	6811	2165	896	351	730	31792
Same time in 1902	23974	13516	8438	.....	612	680	92	3171

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.40
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.25
Concent. tank, 15 to 10% per unit.....	2.30
Ground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.30 & 10c.
Unground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.15 & 10c.
Unground tank, 9 and 35%, ton.....	20.00
Unground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lbs. avg., ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs. avg., ton.....	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg., ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	9.27
Prime steam.....	10.00@10.12½
Neutral.....	7.50
Compound.....	7.50

STEARINES.

Olse.....	9½@10
Lard.....	10½
Grease, W.....	6½@6¾
Grease, B.....	6
Grease, Y.....	6½

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	80
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	50
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	47
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	45
Olse Oil, extra.....	8½@9
Olse Oil, No. 2.....	8½@8¾
Nestsfoot Oil, pure.....	76
Nestsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	76

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	6½@6¾
No. 2.....	4½@4¾
Edible.....	6
City renderers'.....	5½@5¾

GREASE.

Brown.....	4½@4¾
Yellow.....	4½@4¾
White, A.....	7 @ 7½
Bone.....	4½@5¾

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4½@5½
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½@11½
Borax.....	7½@8
Sugar—	
Pure, open kettle.....	3
White, clarified.....	4
Plantation, granulated.....	4½
Yellow, clarified.....	4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.75
Casting salt, in bbls., 250 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.20

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.17½@1.20
Barrels.....	90 @ 92½

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

CORNED BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	5.00
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	17.65

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jar, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jar, one dozen in box.....	3.50
4 oz. jar, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jar, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jar, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.....	\$12.00
Plate beef.....	11.00
Extra mess beef.....	10.50
Prime mess beef.....	11.00
Beef hams.....	Not quoted.
Rump butts.....	10.00
Mess Pork, repacked.....	18.00
Extra clear pork.....	20.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	12½
Reg. clogs.....	10½

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	14
Skinless Hams.....	14½
Shoulders.....	9½
Pieces.....	15c.
Breakfast Bacon.....	17½

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	10½
Lard substitute, tcs.....	8
Lard compound.....	7½
Barrels.....	½c. over tcs.
Half barrels.....	¼c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	¼c. to 1c. over tcs.

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	18
California, boneless.....	13½
Roiled shoulders.....	12½

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib Bellies.....	\$10.00
Short Cuts.....	8.55
Plates, Regular.....	8.55
American shoulders.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef sound, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	40
Beef bungs, each.....	8
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs, exports.....	10
medium, each.....	5
small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	65

SAUAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	15
German Salami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
D'Arles H. C.....	19
Italian Salami.....	19
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	5½
Frankfurts.....	7½
Blood Liver and Head Cheese.....	6½
Tongue.....	8½
Special Compressed Ham.....	9
Reefiner Ham.....	9
Polish.....	7½
Veal Ham.....	7½
Pork Sausage.....	8@9

VINEGAR PICKLE-COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, ¼ bbl., 80 lbs.....	3.25
Snouts, ¼ bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.30
Ox Hearts, ¼ bbl., 80 lbs.....	2.40
Plain Tripe, ¼ bbl., 80 lbs.....	4.50
H. C. Tripe, ¼ bbl., 80 lbs.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

	Carcass.	Fores.	Hinds.
Fair cows.....	6½	5	7½
Good young cows.....	7	5½	8½
Native heifers.....	7½	6	9
Texas steers.....	7½	5½	9
Western steers.....	7½	6½	9½
Native steers.....	7½@8½		

BEEF CUTS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	14	12½	
Short loins.....	16	15	
Ribs.....	14	12½	
Chucks.....	6	5½	15
Plates.....	4	4½	4½
Rounds.....	7½	6½	6
Rolls, boneless.....		11	11
Shoulder clods, boneless.....			6½

Rump butts, boneless.....	6½	8
Chucks, boneless.....	6	8½
Strip loins.....	8	8
Beef ham sets.....		8

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Hanging tenders.....	6½
Flank steak.....	9
Trimnings.....	5
Shanks.....	5½
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef suet.....	6½
Sweetbreads.....	2½
Oxtails.....	8½
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	5
Tongues.....	11½
Clean tripe (reg.).....	2½
Clean tripe (H. C.).....	4

CALVES.

Carcass.....	7@11
Fores.....	5@9
Hinds.....	9@12
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	13 @14
Ewes (carcass).....	9 @10
Yearlings (carcass).....	11 @12
Wethers (carcass).....	10 @11
Mutton (racks).....	7 @8
Mutton, legs.....	14
Mutton, breasts.....	8½
Mutton, stews.....	8½
Lamb (racks).....	9 @10
Lamb, loins.....	16
Lamb, saddles.....	16
Lamb, legs.....	16
Lamb tongue.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb fries.....	6c. pair

PORK.

Dressed hogs.....	9
Tenderloins.....	17
Pork loins.....	11
Spare ribs.....	7½
Butts.....	9½
Shoulders.....	9½
Shoulders (skinned).....	9½
Trimnings.....	7½
Pigs' tails.....	4
Hearts (per lb.).....	3
Leaf Lard.....	9½
Heads (rough).....	4
Heads (cleaned).....	4½
Hocks.....	6
Cheek Meat.....	4½
Neck bones.....	3
Backfat.....	9
Plut (per lb.).....	3
Kidneys (per lb.).....	2½
Pigs' feet (rough).....	2½
Pigs' feet (cleaned).....	3
Brains (per lb.).....	3
Snouts and ears.....	4
Tongues.....	9

BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed bone and tallow.....	2½ per lb.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10½@11
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	60c. each

SOUTH WATER STREET

VEAL.

50 to 60 lbs.....	6½@5½
65 to 75 lbs.....	7 @8
80 to 125 lbs.....	9 @9½

BUTTER.

Firsts.....	21 @22½
Seconds, extra.....	@23½
Seconds.....	@18

EGGS.

Fresh.....	14 @14½
Storage packed.....	14½@15
Seconds.....	11 @12

NEW YORK CITY LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 27.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	1,729	—	3,075	15,769	8,488
Sixtieth St.....	2,792	100	10,380	9,060	21
Fortieth Valley.....	1,922	—	—	—	13,278
West Shore.....	2,664	64	—	562	3,044
Weehawken.....	900	—	—	—	—
Scattering.....	—	—	96	54	—
Totals.....	10,016	104	13,551	25,444	24,841
Totals last week.....	10,981	120	12,508	25,928	23,988

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Canadian.....	103	—	3,000
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Germanic.....	—	—	1,100
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Cedric.....	—	—	3,500
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Canadian.....	154	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Germanic.....	—	—	1,000
J. Shambert & Son, Sa. Canadian.....	250	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Sa. Br. King.....	275	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Sa. Manitou.....	270	—	—
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Sa. Canadian.....	250	—	—
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Sa. British King.....	275	—	—
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Sa. Manitou.....	285	—	1,036
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Sa. Philadelphia.....	—	—	837
G. H. Hammond & Co., Sa. Canadian.....	—	—	2,000
G. H. Hammond & Co., Sa. Cedric.....	—	—	2,000
Armour & Co., Sa. Philadelphia.....	—	—	2,500
Doud & Kiefer, Sa. Bristol City.....	150	—	—
Miscellaneous, Sa. Trinidad.....	6	70	—
L. S. Dillenback, Sa. Caribbee.....	5	—	—
Total exports.....	2,021	70	17,873
Total exports last week.....	3,142	1,290	16,229
Boston exports this week.....	—	—	7,512
Baltimore exports this week.....	1,428	1,150	1,142
Philadelphia exports this week.....	1,177	—	548
Newport News exports this week.....	657	—	—
To London.....	1,777	—	3,876
To Liverpool.....	2,182	1,150	19,862
To Glasgow.....	978	—	—
To Bristol.....	335	—	—
To Southampton.....	—	—	3,337
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	11	70	—
Totals to all ports.....	5,283	1,220	27,075
Totals to all ports last week.....	6,380	2,650	25,159

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35@5.65
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.80@5.25
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.35@4.75
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@4.65
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.40@7.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.....	@\$7.50
Live veal calves, good to prime, 160 lbs.....	@\$6.50@7.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.55@7.60
Hogs, medium.....	@7.60
Hogs, light to medium.....	@7.60
Pigs.....	@7.65
Roughs.....	6.55@6.70

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected.....each.....	@\$5.50
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	@5.00
Winter lambs, choice.....per 100 lbs.....	@7.25
Winter lambs, good.....	@7.00
Winter lambs, com. to fair.....	@6.00
Sheep, selected.....	@5.25
Sheep, medium to good.....	@5.00
Sheep, culls.....	@4.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.	
Choice native, heavy.....	8 @ 8%
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8%
Common to fair native.....	7 1/2 @ 7%
WESTERN DRESSED.	
Choice native, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice native, light.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice native, common to fair.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	7 @ 7
Good to choice beefers.....	7 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@11 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@11
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	@7 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Calves, country dressed, common.....	5 @ 6

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	10 @ 10%
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	9 1/2 @ 9%
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....each.....	\$7.00
Spring lambs, good.....	6.00
Spring lambs, common to fair.....	5.00
Winter lambs, choice.....per lb.....	13
Winter lambs, fair to good.....	12 1/2
Winter lambs, common.....	12
Sheep, choice.....	9
Sheep, medium to good.....	8 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	7

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, nearby, per lb.....	@ 25
Southern chickens, per lb.....	@ 20
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 13
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 8
Turkeys, per lb.....	10 @ 11
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	80 @ 1.00
Ducks, Southern and Southwestern, per pr.....	70 @ 80
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.12 @ 1.37
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, per pair.....	90 @ 1.00
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	30 @ 35

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	@13 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	@13 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	@13
California hams, smoked, light.....	@10 1/2
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@10
Smoked bacon, boneless, very fancy.....	@13 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@13
Dried beef cuts.....	@13
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	@15
Smoked shoulders.....	@10 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 9 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12 1/2 @ 13

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Hoots.....	13.00
Horns, 7 1/2 ozs. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250 @ \$280

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongue.....	.60c. to 75c. a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues.....	.40c. to 50c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	.40c. to 45c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	.25c. to 75c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	.15c. to 20c. a pair
Calves' liver.....	.25c. to 40c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	.10c. to 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	.2c. to 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	.45c. to 60c. a piece
Oxtails.....	.5c. to 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	.12c. to 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	.10c. to 12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef, western.....	.15c. to 25c. a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	.10c. a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	6 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	\$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	3.75
Blind ribby sheep.....	3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	2.00
Culls, lambs.....	75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	40
Sheep, imp., Russian rings.....	40
Hog, Amer., in tea or bbls., per lb. f. o. s.....	42
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., f. o. s.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	18
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	9
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	7
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21 1/2	22 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	19 1/2	20 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	18
Allspice.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
Coriander.....	8 1/2	5
Mace.....	55	60

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1.....	16
1X moulding.....	15
1X.....	14 1/2
1 1/2.....	13
1 1/4.....	12
1 1/2.....	11
1 1/4.....	10
1 1/2.....	8
2.....	8

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....per lb.....	13
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	15
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....each.....	1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....piece.....	1.30
No. 1 grassers.....per lb.....	13
No. 2 grassers.....per lb.....	11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.50
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.35
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.08
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.18
Branded kips.....	piece 90
Branded skins.....	piece 80

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Young hens and toms, av'ge best.....	@15
Fair to prime.....	@14
Old.....	@17
Chickens—Philadelphia, broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. pair.....	35 @ 40
State and Penn. broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. per pair.....	@30
Fowls—Western, scalded, fancy.....	@14
Other Western, dry picked, small, fancy.....	@14
Western, heavy.....	@13 1/2
Southern & Southwestern, dry picked.....	@13 1/2
Southern & Southwestern, scalded.....	@13 1/2
Old cocks.....	@10
Ducks, nearby, spring, per lb.....	@22
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	@27.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	@2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50 @ 1.75

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Young hens, No. 1.....	@18
Young toms, No. 1.....	@17 1/2
Young mixed, No. 1.....	@17 1/2
Young mixed, average.....	@17
Broilers—Dry-picked, No. 1.....	@21
Scalded, No. 1.....	@18
Chickens—Roasting, large & soft meat.....	@17
Roasting, average, No. 1.....	@16
Roasting, No. 2.....	@12
Fowls—No. 1.....	@13 1/2
No. 2.....	@14
Capons—Choice large.....	@18
Capons—Medium size.....	@17
Old roosters.....	@16 1/2
Ducks—No. 1.....	@18
Geese—No. 1.....	@12

THE CUMMER DRYERS.

FOR DRYING TANKAGE, BLOOD, BONES AND ALL FERTILIZERS
The F. D. CUMMER & SON CO.,
CLEVELAND, O., The Arcade

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$20.00	@21.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	@23.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	1.90	@ 1.92½
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.97½	@ 2.15
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	@13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.00	@ 2.65
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.70	@ 2.75
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00	@22.00
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	17.00	@18.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	@15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	26.00	@28.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60	@ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.15	@ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.15	@ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia base, per 100 lbs.....	3.00	@ 3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50	@ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75	@ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$3.95	@ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	@10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00	@ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.05	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.39	@ .40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	16c.
Oil Cakes.....	7/6	6/3	12c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	16c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	16c.
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2 M.
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	10/	15/	16c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	16c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/	16c.

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steam berth terms, April 17½. Cork, for orders, 2/.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending April 25, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week April 23, 1903.	Week April 26, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1902, to April 25, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	150	882	18,003
Continent.....	239	441	11,255
So. and Cen. Am.....	282	285	10,045
West Indies.....	383	715	31,539
Br. No. Am. Col.....	10	...	4,785
Other countries.....	15	23	573
Totals.....	1,078	2,346	76,200

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	7,732,683	9,817,747	260,659,827
Continent.....	775,850	2,178,194	31,136,347
So. and Cen. Am.....	168,700	94,025	3,121,585
West Indies.....	155,520	384,125	5,801,798
Br. No. Am. Col.....	100	...	45,350
Other countries.....	...	3,050	2,239,425
Totals.....	8,852,753	12,477,143	303,005,322

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	4,554,869	4,230,406	143,542,297
Continent.....	1,722,301	6,023,617	136,004,615
So. and Cen. Am.....	429,450	357,745	8,162,155
West Indies.....	744,645	836,290	16,212,150
Br. No. Am. Col.....	500	7,120	197,180
Other countries.....	85,190	600	1,524,170
Totals.....	7,536,955	11,465,748	305,642,567

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Bacon and Hams, barrels.	Lard, lbs.
From—		
New York.....	959	4,293,750
Boston.....	10	1,967,700
Portland, Me.....	...	717,375
Philadelphia.....	...	27,840
Baltimore.....	...	126,588
New Orleans.....	...	8,575
St. John, N. B.....	...	1,084,450
Mobile.....	...	26,475
Newport News.....	...	63,452
Totals.....	1,078	8,852,753

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1902, to Apr. 23, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1901, to Apr. 26, 1902.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	15,240,000	16,231,600	991,600
Bacon & hams, lbs.....	305,005,322	353,317,856	50,312,534
Lard, lbs.....	305,642,567	297,023,553	...

THE LUNKENHEIMER "DURO" BLOW-OFF VALVE.

A VALVE with self-cleansing seat, simple and practical in construction and entirely different from all other blow-off valves in the market.

The way the "Duro" is built, no scale or sediment can lodge on the seat. If you want a practical success and a Valve that will last as long as the boiler, you want the "Duro." No boiler should be without one.

Made in screw ends, flange ends, and screw and flange ends.



Made in 2, 2½ and 3 inch sizes. Every Valve tested, inspected and warranted to give complete satisfaction. Specify the "Duro" and order one from your dealer.

Write for Catalog of brass and iron steam specialties and engineering appliances of superior quality.

The Lunkeneimer Company

SOLE MAKERS

Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

BRANCHES: NEW YORK: 26 Cortlandt St.

LONDON: 35 Great Dover St.

GENERAL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 1.—Beef—Extra mess, 82s. 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 87s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 54s. Bacon—Cumberland light, 50s.; short rib, 54s.; long clear middles, light, 52s.; long middles, heavy, 52s. 6d.; short clear, 52s.; clear bellies, 53s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 42s. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, 48s. 6d.; American refined, in pails, 48s. Cheese—American finest white, 68s.; American finest colored, 68s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s. Turpentine—Spirits, 43s. Rosin, common, 5s. 9d. Petroleum, refined (London), 59-16d. Linseed oil (London), 24s. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 21s. 7½d.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The ammoniate market continues active, and for prompt shipment prices are well maintained. Futures are also in good demand. We quote (nominal): Ground tankage, 12@6, \$2.35@10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; do., 6@25, \$16 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$2.30 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20, \$2.62½@10, \$2.65@10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of ammonia, May and June, \$3.25 to \$3.27½; July to December, \$3.15 to \$3.17½ c. i. f. Baltimore and New York. Cables to-day report the market very irregular.

Nitrate of soda, spot, \$2; May, \$1.97½; June, \$1.95; July, December, \$1.90.

HOG MARKETS, MAY 1.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 16,000; steady; \$6.55 @7.15.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; steady; \$6.70@7.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 6,500; steady; \$6.65@6.95.

INDIANAPOLIS. — Receipts, 54,000; steady; \$6.65@7.15.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 15 cars; higher; \$7.25@7.40.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; steady; \$7.05@7.20.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market here and abroad continues dragging along with very little business. Prices tending downwards. The stocks of oleo oil here and abroad are very liberal, and the best thing that could happen to the market would be a lower level of prices, so that the large accumulations would be worked off. There is hardly any demand for the

lower grades of oleo oil and the fat of same might as well be turned into tallow.

The break in the lard market has caused lower prices for neutral lard, but the demand for same is extremely light.

The situation of the butter cottonseed oil is strong.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Chicago.....	100	10,000	1,000
Kansas City.....	200	2,000	...
Omaha.....	200	6,500	200
St. Louis.....	1,000	1,000	5,000

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

Chicago.....	25,000	49,000	20,000
Kansas City.....	7,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha.....	3,000	5,000	1,000
St. Louis.....	3,500	4,500	3,500

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

Chicago.....	4,000	19,000	14,000
Kansas City.....	13,000	15,000	6,000
Omaha.....	6,000	9,000	4,000
St. Louis.....	...	...	...

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

Chicago.....	9,000	20,000	9,000
Kansas City.....	2,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha.....	2,000	5,000	4,000
St. Louis.....	...	...	...

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

Chicago.....	1,500	16,000	3,000
Kansas City.....	32,000	5,000	1,000
Omaha.....	2,500	5,000	1,000

FROGS HELP CATTLE.

"American sovereignty is not the only good that has come to Hawaii from the United States," says Dr. Hugh M. Smith, deputy commissioner of fish and fisheries. "American frogs are proving to be a great blessing to those islands. Four years ago seventy-two were shipped from California and set down in various places around Hilo. They thrived and multiplied, and have now been introduced into most of the Hawaiian islands. These batrachia, by cleaning stagnant pools, have diminished sickness among the herds of cattle, particularly on Kauai. They have also averted the death of cattle and sheep by devouring the fluke, a little animal that makes its habitat in Hawaiian grasses. Though small, this creature has the power when swallowed to gnaw its way to vital organs of cattle and sheep, and cause death. For frogs, however, the fluke has been a fattening diet, and now cattle grazing in Hawaii is largely rid of its former dangers and losses."

JOHN JAMISON,

Established 1840

3 & 5 So. Water Street. Philadelphia.
Commission Merchant
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY
Provisions, Salt Fish, Salt, Etc.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

AN ITALIAN BEEF MARKET.

(Continued from last week.)

While the municipality has full control and oversight of the establishment, it does not either act as selling agent for owners, nor in the mattatoio or abattoir does it do the work. Owners of stock must either consign it to commission men, as in the United States, or come along with it. There are no great packing companies as in our country. Each proprietor of a Roman meat market goes to the market, buys the animals on foot, and then has them slaughtered in the public shambles, paying for the privilege at so much a head.

The owner, also, when the animals arrive, pays so much a head to enter the gate, which entitles the stock to stabling for one week. Cattle, calves, buffaloes, big and little, horses, asses and mules each pay two francs, and if they remain more than a week, another fee of the same amount. Hogs pay sixty centimes (twelve cents) and sheep, goats, lambs and calves thirty centimes.

Each Italian city has a local custom house where an actroi tax is collected. When a butcher has bought an ox he must pay this actroi tax as he takes him out of the market to the mattatoio, and he pays by weight an equivalent to \$1.28 per hundred pounds. This custom leads to the barbarous practice of keeping the animal in the stables for three or four days, with little or nothing to eat or drink, so he may weigh as little as possible.

So far as the sale of the animal is concerned, there is no inducement to resort to such trickery, and there is no complaint of shrinkage at the stock yards so often heard in the United States, because the animals are practically sold by guess.

Sell by Guess.

The buyer and seller simply agree in this estimate as to what a certain steer, for example, will weigh when dressed, and then he is paid for at the rate of the day per kilo, twenty-one pounds. Thus various Tuscan steers were pointed out to me as having brought that day \$1.25, \$1.30 and one as much as \$1.60. The rate of the day was 1 franc 32 centimes for the best, or about 26 cents per kilo—13 cents a pound. It will be remembered that was the price that the butcher was paying for the animal guessing what his dressed weight would be. Sometimes, when unable to agree, the trade is held in suspense until after the animal has been dressed, when it is weighed.

The fee for the privilege or use of the mattatoio is fixed at so much per head, which the butcher, of course, pays, being at this stage the owner of the animal. Thus the fee for cattle, buffaloes, hogs, horses, asses and mules is five francs, about one dollar; for calves, three francs; for sheep and goats, one franc, and lambs and kids, a half franc.

It will be observed that I have used the denomination franc instead of lira. The money is actually in lire, but in Rome the terms franc and centime are used instead of lira and centime, because during the reign of the Pope French money was used. The custom is a relic. The value of the coins is the same—about twenty cents.

Nearly all the cattle brought here are halter-broken, and were tied up in long double rows under the sheds. These are the quarters for the "domito," or tanned. The unbroken, or "indomito," are kept in yards, fenced in with posts, and cross pieces of heavy tubing, and here I went to see the buffaloes—which are very apt to be "indomito." We found a group of five stupid-looking creatures munching straw. It was explained that these had come from the province of Naples, where they are docile, but that they were expecting some in from the Campagna that were bad.

Italian "Buffalo Bills."

While we were talking a party of eight or ten men, dressed in brown cotton stuff, and with all the appearance of rough riders, came round from the other side of one of the buildings, and dismounted in one of the paddocks.

"These are our Buffalo Bills!" exclaimed our conductor, who had been to New York, and knew a little English. "They have the 'Buffalini.'" We walked up the street, along a lane that faced a large iron door. Behind this door there were sounds of tumult. No beast gave tongue, but there were bangings and thumpings galore, and on our side an earnest example of staccato Italian. At every bombardment of the door from the hinterland the excitement seemed to increase.

It was soon explained. The "Buffalo Bills" had run the buffaloes into a pen to weigh them, and then desired to send them into the lane leading to the yards of the "indomito."

Now, no one dared to open the heavy iron door to let the buffalo enter. The animals constantly disturbed the calm consideration of the matter by charging the door with a vigor that discouraged every proposition.

Finally, by the use of pikes, the animals' heads were all turned the other way, and then, by means of poles, the door was pushed open and out they rushed. It was a collection of sixty shaggy brutes from the Pontine marshes—"indomito," sure enough. They came charging but did not bellow, only shook their heads and glared when they came to the lower end of the lane.

I had a desire to see how the animal makes an attack, so while the "Buffalo Bills" shouted, "Guarda, guarda" (look out!). I went near the fence and flaunted my handkerchief at the biggest bull. He took notice and charged. I knew, of course, that nothing short of an elephant could force those iron rails. The bull struck the middle rail with his forehead, and pressed against it steadily for perhaps twenty seconds. Then, with a wide sweep of the head, he struck savagely right and left, and then he fiercely stamped his fore feet.

I understood then just what he would have done could he have reached me. I could not see before how he could use those horns leaning back toward his shoulder.

His method is to knock down his enemy and then rip him up by side thrusts with those horny javelins while he stands upon his victim.

I think the only safe way to go into the Pontine marshes is with a Winchester loaded with buckshot. This advice is to tourists.

The Lowly Swine.

Although mainly interested in the cattle, I went over to that part of the yards where the hogs were kept. It was noon, and the animals were being fed. Some pens were being regaled on a mixture of 'Gran Turco'—as the Italians call corn. It was the poorest sort of stuff, small grained and shrivelled. After seeing it I did not resent the credit given to Turkey for the grain.

In other pens the ration was a mixture of corn and dried beans, and in others the food was acorns. In fact, most of the swine got acorns only.

The animals were mostly black, a few showing white spots. Considering their diet, I thought they were making the best possible show. While not over one-third the size of an Iowa corn-fed hog, they were far in advance of the razor-back.

Like everything else about the establishment, the forage is sold to the stockmen by a licensed dealer, who is assigned convenient quarters. He pays \$400 a year for the privilege, and his quarters are a one-story iron and brick shed with a concrete floor. I went in, and the most prominent goods on hand was a great heap of acorns on the floor. He sells them at fourteen cents a peck, while the price of shelled corn is two and a quarter cents a

pound, and of beans is two and one-half cents. No wonder pork is dear. In this connection I may observe that pork, like the American oyster, has a close season. Hogs cannot be killed and exposed for sale except between October 15 and March 15, without a special permit for each animal. This is a sanitary measure.

Italy has been swept in recent years by a sort of swine plague, called the red sickness, which I was informed destroyed about half a million animals. It is not yet successfully treated.

Horse and Donkey Flesh.

There are some horses killed for food, but not many, because a horse or a mule is presumed to be worth more alive than dead. The fact is that most of these animals that come to the mattatoio have met with some accident or else they are feeble from old age. It is said that there are about twenty shops in Rome where horse and donkey beef is sold. This class of meat goes to the poorest inns, while the Ghetto takes the buffalo beef—a most unsavory viand.

The cheapest of all, and presumably the toughest, is the donkey beef, which retails for only two cents a pound. These cheap meat foods in a country where wages are low and victuals dear are a blessing, if not a delicacy. Under such an inspection system as there is here in Rome, it would be a wise policy to countenance the consumption of horse beef on the East Side of New York City, where many of its half-million to the mile are finding the struggle for meat harder year by year.

FREAK CALF.

This time it is DeKalb Junction, N. Y., that has a freak calf. He is the property of Mr. Sawyer, a butcher of that place. The animal is a freak in that it looks like a pug dog. Barring the split hoofs its legs are bent like and look like a pug's limbs and they are about that long. The ears have a pug's trim and set; the eyes, however, are large, as large as those of its mother. They bulge. The misshapen animal has but little use for its limbs, and the probabilities are that its present ill state of health will carry it off. If Mr. Sawyer can keep his bovine freak alive he will have to stand off a museum gang who are now writing him all sorts of nice money offers for his dog-headed calf.

NEW SHOPS.

W. J. Patterson, of Durango, Colo., has decided to retire from the meat market business.

Green & Group have opened their butcher shop in Baldwins, N. Y.

Chas. H. Jennan has opened a new market, 14th and 11th streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

Chas. Coykendall has opened a market at 123 24th street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"The Chester County Meat and Provision Store" is the new meat concern at West Chester, Pa.

Harry Forman is opening a meat market at the American House, Boyertown, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Chas. Hunter enters the market firm of Hunter & Earl, at Monroe, N. Y. The firm is now Earl & Hunter Bros.

Wm. Barth has retired from the butcher business at Reading, Pa.

M. B. Stitzer leaves the market business at Birdboro, Pa., for the hotel business in that place.

C. F. Wilson has leased Ferges & Garber's meat market in East Main street, Trinidad, Col.

Peter Superneau has bought his son's meat market in Amherst, Mass.

J. & G. Huber have bought George Richmond's meat market at North Adam street, Lockport, N. Y.

Snow & Wiggs have purchased the market of Sullivan & Good, at Lebanon, Kan.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The John C. Roth Packing Company at Cincinnati, O., will can meats.

The Schank Packing Company at Shakopee, Minn., has quit killing hogs until fall.

Bert Vann, of Little Rock, Ark., contemplates moving market to Hot Springs.

Muscatine, Ia., goes in for Sunday closing. Muscatine now gets her meats on Saturday, or she gets left.

Augustus Young, the provision dealer of Lexington, Mass., was held up in that place and relieved of \$838.

Wm. M. Terry & Co., the Bridgeport, Conn., meat firm, is asking C. B. and Mary V. Stevens of Norwalk, for \$800 for damages.

A lot of the Northwestern sheep have a new disease. It is called "big head" and is found in Idaho, eastern Nevada and parts of Utah.

Chas. E. Roth, of Cincinnati, O., says that his concern has just added 5,000 square feet of floor space, and that the provision market outlook is good.

John Moran has resigned as superintendent of the Louisville Packing Company at Louisville, Ky., to, it is said, take a similar position with the new company at that place promoted by the Brown-Brainard interests of Pittsburg, Pa.

Theodore Maurer, the sausage maker of Hartford, Conn., hardly had saved his business from annihilation by the local board of health, before he was flim-flammed in the old way. Small purchase, \$10 bill, change, grand finale of lost money.

Louis Becker, North Main street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., meat man, skinned a calf in 5 m. 43 secs. last week at that place, and won the State Calf Skinning Championship from Julius Berkerly, of Swift & Company's squad, who formerly held it.

The Hoyle Public Market of Providence, R. I., has been incorporated with \$12,000 capital. Corporators: Robert C. Shool, of Edgewood; William P. Barstow, of Fall River; James A. Foster, of Warwick; George A. Youlden, of Edgewood, and Thomas A. Carroll, of Providence.

Pennsylvania last week began a pure food crusade in Braddock, Homestead and East Pittsburg. Fines of \$10 in each case were imposed for sprinkling hamburger steak with a powder, dipping bologna into a tinting solution and bathing wienerwurst in the same fluid.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

G. W. Blackburn's meat market was destroyed in a conflagration at Nacodoches, Tex.

The meat market owned by John Hottendorf at Franklin, La., has been destroyed by fire.


BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

George F. Tucker, the well known butcher at Uxbridge, R. I., died there last week, at the home of his son, aged 76 years.

Charles Kehl, the prominent Houghton, Mich., meat man, is dead. He was a member of the meat firm of Kehl Bros., though not active for four years.

Wm. Milker, the butcher at Faribault, Minn., was found dead in that place last week.

Rudolph Bakersmith, the aged butcher, of 1817 Twelfth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was drowned last week.



Lay a Rule

along the edge of any of our cleavers, choppers, splitters or axes. You will find the rule will touch the edge the whole of its length.

Every tool made by

PLUMB

is just as true and good as it can be made. All our cleavers are tested and tempered; all are uniform, and we make any pattern on receipt of the sample. Look for Plumb's trade mark on the tools that you buy.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Incorporated,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters of Elmira, N. Y., are agitating for shorter hours. One of the leaders said:

"It was only a short time ago that the meat cutters were working nearly every night as late as 10 o'clock, and then we kept open Sunday mornings also. We had no protests then. I do not consider that this present demand is called for."

Efforts are being made by the market assistants of Muscatine, Ia., to unionize the shops of that place.

At the butchers' contest at Pittsburg, Pa., fully 400 meat men attended and all calves and lambs were dressed to music and cheers. Chas. Hahn won. The contest was a novel one, and is a sport that died out in this vicinity about ten years ago. Calves and lambs were the subjects on which the contestants struggled for points. Judgment was passed by Henry Herchenrother, John Urban and B. L. Suess on the hides, legging, siding, dressing and cleanliness of the finished work, and on this the total percentage was calculated. The entries were Charles Hahn, Charles Kohle, August Brauer, William Ochsenhirt, Charles Scholl, Gus Verner, George Eberhart and E. H. Lippert. Ochsenhirt won the contest with 100 per cent. to his credit, his work being pronounced perfect by the judges. Verner, of Wheeling, took second money with 97½ per cent.

The Butchers' Board of Trade of San Francisco, Cal., is making extensive preparations

for the celebration of butchers' day at the Oakland race track and Shell Mound Park on May 20. The chairmen of the various committees have been appointed, and they are industriously at work to make the celebration enjoyable.

The management of the New Orleans, La., Butchers' Co-operative Abattoir Company is as follows:

John B. Lewis, president; Herbert Ruch, vice-president; Anthony Frey, treasurer; Ben. A. Michel, secretary; August Faber, superintendent.

Directors—John B. Lewis, Justin Tujague, J. M. Tarrant, Henry Maumus, Anthony Frey, Lucien Duclos, Romain Lafontaine, R. J. Garsaud, L. Vivien, J. J. Artigues, Harry Hirsch, Julien Dutrey, Adolph Barrere, Greg. De Reyna, Jr., George Wax, Aman Throesch, H. H. Ruch, Anselme Casson, Wm. Giepert, John N. Bopp, Sylvain Pedelabore, H. Fourneguet, Rene Forio, Phil. J. Backus, Zachary Marcade and C. Adoret.

The engineer-in-chief is Mr. Frank Schiele.

The Messrs. Joseph, Aloysius, X. and Anthony Frey, Jr., had charge of the refreshments and saw that no one went thirsty or hungry.

The St. Joseph, Mo., Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association are protesting against the city's garbage contract. Five hundred anti-garbage petitions will be circulated.

The associated butchers of Norwich, Conn., are trying to fix on 6:30 p. m. as the hour for closing the markets on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, instead of 8 p. m., as at present.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

190

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York

Please enter my name as an Annual Subscriber for The National Provisioner, for which I enclose \$3.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Per Annum in the United States
in advance, \$3.00
Foreign Countries, in advance . . . 5.00

Name

City and Street

County and State

